FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Latin America
Vol VI No 100 22 May 1984

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Brazil Joins Colombia, Peru in Drug Fight A 1
SELA To Meet 22-25 May in Havana on Industry A 1
Briefs: Mexican-Nicaragua Agreement A 1

ARGENTINA

Justicialists Report on Alfonsin-Peron Meeting B 1
Foreign Minister Receives Cool Reception in Brazil [LA PRENSA 19 May] B 2
Foreign Ministry Denies Resignation of Official B 3
Army Chief of Staff Returns From Trip to ROK B 3
Central Bank President on Payment of 1982 Loan B 4
Iglesias 'Purges' Buenos Aires Peronists [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 20 May] B 4
Unionists Declare 'Emergency' Session [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 19 May] B 5
Weekly Reports Attack Against Ubaldini B 6
Request for Release of All Political Prisoners B 6
Senate To Investigate Salta SIDE Activities [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 18 May] B 7
Montonero Cell Reportedly in San Isidro B 7
Strikes for Pay Hikes Loom in Oil, Other Sectors [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 16 May] B 8
Service Stations Warned Against Strike Plans [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 19 May] B 8
  Strike Begins B 8

BOLIVIA

Government To Send Explanatory Letter to COB C 1
Government Seizes Arms From Banzer Supporter [PRESENCIA 15 May] C 1
'Political Situation' Prompts Police Alert C 1

BRAZIL

Ministry on Libyan, Angolan Mining Projects D 1
Worker Incidents Continue in Guariba, Bebedouro D 1
  Violence Erupts D 1
  Workers Return to Fields D 3
Agent Orange Reportedly Used To Expel Indians D 3
President Joao Figueiredo on Visit to PRC [cross-reference] D 3

CHILE

Archbishop Laments Loss of Peace Among Citizens E 1
Reportage on Bomb Attacks, Violence, Arrests E 1
  1 Dead in CNI Clash E 1
  Third Fire in Seminary E 1

Arrests by Carabineros E 2
Dynamite Cache Found E 2
Bomb Attacks in Santiago E 3
Terrorist Dies in Blast E 3
Water Sanitation Plant Bombed E 3
Arrests in Valparaiso E 4
Carabinero Barracks Hit E 4
More Bombings E 5
Four Youths Injured E 5
Briefs: New Central Bank President; New Housing Under Secretary E 5

COLOMBIA

Lloreda Seeks More U.S. Aid Against Drugs F 1
Minister Heads Mission to Reactivate Andean Pact F 1

ECUADOR

Hurtado Returns From PRC, Favors Meeting on Debt G 1
Briefs: Balance of Payments Deficit G 1

PARAGUAY

Port Access Accord Negotiated With Uruguay [ULTIMA HORA 16 May] H 1
Economic Board Adjusts Exchange Market Rates H 1
Briefs: New Argentine Ambassador H 1

PERU

Guerrilla Camps Seized During Police Operation J 1
Shining Path Proclamation Marks 4th Anniversary J 1
Clash in Ayacucho J 1

VENEZUELA

Government Outlines Position on Debt Declaration L 1
Government Denies Plan To Issue ID's in Essequibo L 1

MEXICO

Envoy: USSR Supports Foreign Policy, Contadora M 1
French Foreign Trade Minister Arrives for Talks M 1
Accord Signed With France on World Economic Order M 1
Science Cooperation Agreement Signed With Italy M 2
Government To Heighten Drug Fight Effort M 2
Official To Attend Tashkent Film Festival M 3
Briefs: Trade Surplus; New Oil Field M 3

PANAMA

Noriega Reportedly Involved in Traffic Accident [LA PRENSA 21 May] N 1
Government To Protest Sinking of 'Fidelity' N 1
Ardito on Cooperation, Drug-Trafficking, Banking N 1
Resolution Proclaims Ardito President 20 May [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 21 May] N 2
FEP Communique on Current National Problems [LA PRENSA 21 May] N 5
Students Close University for 24 Hours N 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

Nicaraguan-Honduran Border Commission Proposed P 1
    Paz Denies Knowledge of Plan P 1

COSTA RICA

Monge Meets With Area Economy Ministers P 1
Electricity Sale to Nicaragua, Honduras Suspended P 2
Mora Valverde Speaks on Neutrality, Foreign Debt P 2

EL SALVADOR

Duarte on Dialogue With Rebels, Nicaragua Issue [Madrid EL PAIS 13 May] P 4
Chavez Mena Discusses Elections, U.S. Visit [Tegucigalpa] P 5
New Government Expected To Make Military Changes P 7
Rivera y Damas on Violence, Duarte Election P 7
800 Refugees Return From Honduran Territory [EL DIARIO DE HOY 21 May] P 7
Rebels Raid Neighborhood, 60 Youths 'Recruited' P 7
Venceremos Reports Guerrilla Attack, Fighting P 8
    Corporal Killed in San Salvador P 8
    Clashes in La Union P 8
    Rebels Ambush Company P 8
Guillermo Ungo Interviewed on Duarte Victory [Rome LA REPUBBLICA 17 May] P 9
Venceremos Views Duarte U.S. Visit, Election P 10
    Visit Shows 'Servility' P 10
    Duarte Imposed by Intervention P 11
Venceremos: 'Crisis' To Cause Army Reshuffle P 12
Venceremos: U.S. Troops Arriving in Honduras P 12
Correction to Vides Casanova on Dialogue P 13

GUATEMALA

Mejia Discusses Elections, C.A. Situation [EL GRAFICO 20 May] P 13
Mejia Victores To Attend Duarte Inauguration [EL GRAFICO 20 May] P 13
Andrade on Refugee Relocation, Election P 14
10 EGP Members Take Advantage of Amnesty P 14

HONDURAS

FUNCAH 'Communists' To Pressure Government [LA PRENSA 17 May] P 14

NICARAGUA

Ortega, Ramirez on Contadora, U.S. Policy P 15
    Further Ortega Remarks P 15
Bayrado Arce Speaks on Revolution, Defense P 16
Marenco Announces Measures To Combat Undersupply P 17
Commander Cuadra Alleges Honduran-FDN Ties P 17
Cuadra Comments on Reported Death of 'CIA Agents' P 17
Msgr Obando y Bravo Denies Visiting Reagan P 17
State Council Discusses News Media Bill P 18
Mataglapa, Jinotega Divided for Elections P 19
Editorial Scores U.S. 'Pressure' on Costa Rica P 19
EPS, Air Force Destroy ARDE Camp in Zelaya P 19
Divisions, Costa Rican Actions Prompt ARDE Moves P 20

        - Pastora Said Seeking New Base P 20
        - End to Fighting P 20
        - ARDE Options for Future P 20
    - Pastora Supports Anti-Sandinist Unification P 21

CUBA

- Athletes Endorse USSR, Others' Olympics Decision Q 1
- Alarcon Interviewed on C.A., U.S., Contadora [Mexico City EL DIA 14 May] Q 1
- GDR Delegations Meets With Oscar Fernandez Mell Q 4
- CEMA Construction Meeting Ends, Medals Bestowed Q 5
- CEMA Agricultural Machinery Protocol Signed Q 5
- Flavio Bravo Meets With Argentine Legislators Q 5
- Cooperation Meeting With Yemen Opens in Havana Q 5
- SELA Meeting Slated for Havana 22-25 May Q 6
- Malmierca Meets With Algerian President Q 6
- Del Valle Official Visit to Ethiopia Continues Q 6
    - Meets With Health Minister Q 6
    - Meets With President Q 6
    - Signs Cooperation Accord Q 6
- Guillermo Garcia Visiting European Nations Q 7
    - Tours Paris Airport Q 7
    - Arrives in Spain Q 7
    - Seeks Ship Deal With Spain Q 7
- Joint Meeting With Canada Ends in Ottawa Q 7
- 12th Meeting of Bloc Culture Ministers Ends Q 8
    - Hart Leaves Hungary Q 8
- UN Body Condemns El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile Q 8
- El Salvador's Duarte Cited on Need for U.S. Aid Q 8
- Salvadoran FDR Leader Ungo Comments on Elections Q 9
    - Favors Talks Q 9
- Rights Group Reports Abuses in Guatemala Q 9
    - More on Report Q 10
- Guatemalan Human Rights Commission Files Writs Q 10
- Guatemalan Guerrilla on Unemployment, Elections Q 10
- Nicaraguan OAS Envoy Protests Attacks, Impact Q 11
- Ties Between U.S., Nicaraguan Paper Disclosed Q 12
- Nicaragua Denounces Attacks on Border Towns Q 13
- Havana on Jamaica's JLP Party Problems, Shooting Q 13
- Peron Returns to Argentina; Dialogue To Begin Q 13

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- Balaguer Discusses PR, Recent Economic Protests [LISTIN DIARIO 9 May] R 1
- PLD Leader Says Arrests Politically Motiviated [LISTIN DIARIO 14 May] R 1
- FENALUDE Condemns Mass Arrests of Protesters [LISTIN DIARIO 9 May] R 2
- PQD Leader Calls on PRD to Abandon Sectarianism [LISTIN DIARIO 8 May] R 2
- Youth Group Supports Majluta's Candidacy [LISTIN DIARIO 15 May] R 2

CARIBBEAN

- Barbados' Cheltenham on Intraregional Trade S 1

BAHAMAS

- Three Americans Arrested for Illegal Fishing S 2

GRENADA

- Britain Grants Second Interest-Free Loan S 2

JAMAICA

Police Ban Marches; Manley: PNP To Assemble S 2
Manley Elected NWU President at Union Conference S 3
Aftermath of Gang Violence Reported S 4
Briefs: Representative to UN S 5

GUYANA

DLM Asks Caribbean for Election Assistance T 1
[BARBADOS ADVOCATE 9 May]

BRAZIL JOINS COLOMBIA, PERU IN DRUG FIGHT

PY170043 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 May 84

[Excerpt] Brazil has decided to join forces with Peru and Colombia to struggle against drug trafficking. This decision was reached in Brasilia today by Brazilian Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, Colombian Ambassador German Rodriguez Fonnegra, and Peruvian Charge d'Affairs (Carlos Chilizola Dimez).

Minister Abi-Ackel said that the objective is to implement coordinated and simultaneous measures along the borders which these two countries have with Brazil, thus pursuing the goals outlined in antidrug agreements which have been signed in the past.

The justice minister advocated waging a war against drug trafficking along the borders where the lack of police surveillance and the distance makes the establishment and operation of gangs engaged in these activities easier.

SELA TO MEET 22-25 MAY IN HAVANA ON INDUSTRY

FL211830 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Ecuadoran Vice Foreign Minister Luis Narvaez today said SELA will meet in Havana, Cuba, on 22-25 May to study the breakdown of the Latin American industrial plant. He noted that the meeting will attempt to form a common front which will give Latin American countries more negotiating power when dealing with highly industrialized nations and make less vulnerable SELA member-countries' development aspirations.

He said Latin American nations should develop and utilize their own particular technology to avoid foreign dependence and the dismantling of the continent's industrial plant.

Narvaez said Cuba had called the meeting, and representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, and Mexico will attend.

Asked about trade between Mexico and Ecuador, Narvaez said relations had been limited due to world economic problems, but added that there exists ample possibilities of increasing trade through the barter system.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN-NICARAGUAN AGREEMENT -- Nicaraguan Labor Minister Benedicto Meneses and Fernando Zentuche, Mexico's deputy secretary of labor and social welfare, signed a technical cooperation agreement during the Third Conference of Labor Ministers of Nonaligned Countries that is currently taking place in Managua. The agreement complements another one signed by Mexico and Nicaragua in 1981. It stipulates that Mexico will maintain a technical adviser at the Nicaraguan Labor Ministry's study center and another one who will be a consultant for productivity and employee-related programs. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 May 84 p 12 PA]

JUSTICIALISTS REPORT ON ALFONSIN-PERON MEETING

PY220309 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Joint declaration issued by the Justicialist Party Liaison Committee and the Justicialist Party National Board; read by Pedro Arrighi on "30 Millones" program -- live]

[Text] Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron has requested us to make public the following information regarding the meeting she held today with Dr Raul Alfonsin, who was accompanied by [Interior Minister] Antonio Troccoli, and presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

The president opened the meeting by expressing his pleasure in sitting down again with Mrs Peron at the discussion table to evaluate national issues, and he wished her a happy stay in our fatherland.

Immediately after, and at the president's request, the interior minister discussed some national issues which the government believes are of great importance during these difficult times. Mrs Peron answered the president by noting among other things that: I have decided to accept this invitation extended by the president to hold a dialogue because I believe that all Argentines should have the common objective of achieving the greatness and well-being of the fatherland. Therefore, the president can rely on the Justicialist Party for anything that concerns the destiny of the nation since in so doing none of those involved will lose their own identity.

In another part of her statement, Mrs Peron stated: Argentina is not an isolated entity but a nation that is part of the present world and its current problems. It is in this context that all of us must work together to achieve the well-being of the fatherland.

Dr Alfonsin answered her by noting: We Argentines must present ourselves to the world with the strength that is derived from national unity. He added that this will not be difficult since we have no basic disagreements. We must only discuss strategies.

Mrs Peron added that she has always loved and defended one flag, and upon saying this she pointed to the Argentine flag hanging in the room.

The former constitutional president also said: The nation grows on the basis of its main institutions which must be protected since they should not pay for the errors of the men that make them up. Among these basic institutions, the one that is the most important of all is the family, which all of us protect.

Mrs Peron added: With our eyes on these objectives, we will put all our efforts at the service of the nation. She concluded by noting: As we are in the month of the Holy Virgin Mary, we call on her to help us and guide us in seeking the path that will lead us to achieve the greatness of the fatherland and the happiness of Argentines.

Both the president and Mrs Peron agreed that this is the beginning of a permanent dialogue.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES COOL RECEPTION IN BRAZIL

PY211920 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 May 84 pp 1, 10

[Column by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Relations with Brazil"]

[Excerpts] Mr Caputo's trip to the United States did not yield very tangible results, and there are some who say that it yielded none. During the 5 months of Alfonsin's government, despite official declarations, our external front has not lost the shadows it exhibited during the military regime, although it has gained a democratic image before world opinion. In sum, the problems are the same as before, and in some cases they have even worsened.

Such is the case regarding our relations with Brazil. According to our sources, during the visit Mr Caputo made to that country, our foreign minister walked into a rather cold atmosphere both at Itamaraty and at the Planalto Palace. For instance, according to the prepared program, his interview with President Figueiredo was scheduled to last 45 minutes, but it ended after 15 minutes of conversation because the President said that there was nothing more to talk about. To put it mildly, this was a completely unusual event in diplomatic practice. As if that were not enough, Mr Caputo's suggestion of a meeting between Alfonsin and the Brazilian president found no reception at all.

Things fared no better for Mr Caputo during the luncheon which Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro gave for him at Itamaraty. The Brazilian delegation headed by Mr Beltrao de Abreu which Brasilia sent to the inauguration of Alfonsin last December reflected, through the low political importance of the delegate, the attitude which Brazil had toward a dialogue with the Alfonsin government. Now Beltrao de Abreu, seated to the right of Mr Caputo during the luncheon at Itamaraty, let the Argentine foreign minister understand that Brasilia considers as an interference in its internal affairs the audience which the Alfonsinists recently granted in Buenos Aires, both at official and party levels, to Messrs Leonel Brizola; PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Movement] President Ulysses Guimaraes; and Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro, also of the PMDB.

During the luncheon at Itamaraty, as far as we know, the Brazilian diplomats made little mention of important questions, except to let Caputo know that Brasilian observers view with concern the policy Buenos Aires is following regarding Paraguay and Uruguay, giving support, at least the way Brasilia understands it, to groups who are not only the most virulent opponents to the Asuncion and Montevideo regiments, but also the most anti-Western or "anti-Yankee."

The Brazilian remarks regarding Uruguay may not have taken our foreign minister by surprise, because Mr Perette [Argentine ambassador to Uruguay] was in Buenos Aires 10 or 12 days ago and talked with Alfonsin and Caputo about the tensions the Alfonsinist support for Mr Ferreira Aldunate has caused in Montevideo. Although there is nothing clear about General Alvarez' relations with the leftist National Party (Blanco) leader (there are members of the Colorado Party staff who assert that Ferreira Aldunate has struck some sort of pact with Alvarez), the Uruguayan military government is beginning to react against the not quite covert assistance which Buenos Aires renders to Ferreira Aldunate (who is also backed by the Soviet Union and Nicaragua), and which is increasingly shifting away from Buenos Aires in favor of Brasilia.

But that is only part of Brazil's concern about Argentina's positions. Early this year, Brazil signed with the United States an important industrial-military agreement which will permit Brazil not only to obtain advanced technology, but will facilitate an economic takeoff as spectacular as the one in the past decade. So Brazil has in fact become again the "gendarme" of Western powers in Latin America, including the South Atlantic. Brazil's political and strategic position vis-a-vis Argentina, a position shared to a good degree by Chile -- not only by the Pinochet regime but also by the Christian Democratic opposition -- therefore reflects the position of the United States.

Thus, Brasilia's coldness toward Buenos Aires has to do not with the question regarding Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia, but with basic chapters of Caputo's foreign policy: 1) the development of the Argentine nuclear program for peaceful ends, but with the possibility of being transformed into a military program free from an international system of information or control; 2) Central America, with an obvious approach to Cuba and Nicaragua; 3) Beagle and Malvinas, without any indication yet, according to NATO, of an Argentine willingness to favor "global" solutions for the benefit of Western strategic interests in the region; and 4) the Argentine and Latin American foreign debt for which Buenos Aires demands a joint political and financial action, which will undoubtedly widen even more the gap separating Latin America from the United States and which will endanger the world monetary and financial system, not to mention encouraging Soviet military penetration in the Third World.

This fourth chapter of Caputo's program, albeit indirectly perhaps, was also given a cold shoulder at Itamaraty during the foreign minister's visit to Brasilia, because the Brazilian indifference toward the proposal of an Alfonsin-Figueiredo "summit," at a time when Latin America is caught up in the foreign debt problem, meant in practice a Brazilian lack of interest in the Alfonsinist position toward this problem. In sum: In view of Buenos Aires' external moves, which continue to raise Washington's "doubts" because of their lack of true direction, Brasilia -- which in a good measure, we insist, is the U.S. spokesman in Latin America -- tries to isolate Argentina with an attitude which, by the way, responds to Brazil's secular policy in the hemisphere.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES RESIGNATION OF OFFICIAL

PY211232 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1409 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM) -- The Ministry of Foreign Relations has denied the resignation of Colonel Gustavo Caceres, retired, general director of information of the Foreign Ministry, stressing that the information given in today's newspapers is not true.

In spite of the weekend holiday, a communique stating the following was issued: "The Ministry of Foreign Relations firmly denies the news about the resignation of the General Director of Information Colonel Gustavo Caceres, retired, reported in today's newspapers, and consequently also denies all the speculations made from that report."

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL TRIP TO ROK

PY212201 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1545 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- General Jorge Arguindegui, Army chief of staff, has returned home after an official visit to South Korea, his first trip abroad since he assumed this post.

Arguindegui traveled to the Asian country with a large retinue which cost more than $100,000, a fact that caused Congress to request an investigation.

At Ezeiza airport the military chief refused to answer any questions asked by the news media, and was specially guarded by the airport police who deterred the reporters.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON PAYMENT OF 1982 LOAN

PY212141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2047 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA) -- Central Bank President Enrique Garcia Vazquez today stated that he "did not know" that six creditor banks have opposed the government request to postpone the partial payment of $750 million on the $1.1 billion bridge loan made in 1982 by the then Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe.

In remarks to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Garcia Vazquez stated that "the government continues with the appropriate negotiations, and I believe that these negotiations will end successfully."

The postponement requested by the government refers to the payment of $750 million that should have been liquidated last month as payment for the $1.1-billion bridge loan granted to the then Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe in 1982.

Reliable Central Bank sources yesterday reported that at least six banks have reportedly opposed the Argentine request for a postponement, whose objective would be to pay the $750 million next month. According to these sources, the banks that are reportedly opposed to the Argentine request are the Bank of California, the Mercantile National Bank of Dallas, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Riggs National Bank of Washington, the Texas Commerce Bank, and the Societe Centrale du Banque de Paris.

According to the same sources, efforts are being made at the Central Bank to reach an agreement with the six banks, because, according to the policy implemented by the creditors, the opposition of only one of them is enough to prevent negotiations for an agreement with Argentina.

The $750 million should have been paid on 15 April, a payment Argentina failed to make, without any agreement for a postponement with the creditors.

Garcia Vazquez said that he is "unaware" of the opposition of the six banks to the request for the postponement, and added that on the contrary, "these negotiations, in his judgment, will be carried out successfully."

IGLESIAS 'PURGES' BUENOS AIRES PERONISTS

PY201735 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 May 84 p 13

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- In the last full day before the return of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron at 9 am this morning, defeated Peronist gubernatorial candidate Hermino Iglesias embarked on a purge of the Justicialist Party's Buenos Aires branch. At yesterday afternoon's provincial party congress in La Plata, Manuel Torres and Enrique Cano, two rebel members of the party provincial council, were bounced out of their posts as "traitors to the working-class movement."

On a more technical level, their repeated absenteeism was the reason for their expulsion, according to Manuel Quindimil Jr (The Lanus mayor's nephew), who claimed that Torres had missed the last 13 party meetings. Torres, who himself called a congress for June 30 and predicted that 372 of the province's 660 delegates would attend, denied this later last night. In common with Torres, Jorge Dors, the senior vice-president of the party council, questioned the legality of the move, saying that since council members are elected by direct membership vote, they could only be removed on a similar basis.

The removal of Torres and Cano reduces the rebel councillors to six of the 16 council members, thus giving Iglesias a majority. The remaining six rebels are to be given a last chance to revert to "verticalism" since the Congress agreed to form a committee to negotiate their return to the fold. All eight rebels were originally to have been purged, it was reported, but Iglesias decided to give another chance to all but Torres and Cano. The problem of a breakaway group of six provincial deputies was also referred to the same committee.

The controversial party congress started at 1 pm yesterday with 270 of the province's 660 delegates reportedly present, thus meeting the one-third quorum required by party statutes. Estimates of the numbers of delegates present ranged from 150 to 330. About 300 other supporters of Iglesias were also present. The congress adjourned for six weeks at 4 pm. Early yesterday morning Federal Judge Hector de la Serna, who had challenged the validity of the congress on Thursday, rubber-stamped the congress, Buenos Aires Federal Deputy Norberto Imbelloni reported.

UNIONISTS DECLARE 'EMERGENCY' SESSION

PY201740 Beunos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] (MLL, DYN, NA) -- The directive council of the unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) declared itself in "emergency session" and expressed its "deep concern" over the recent Labour Ministry interventions of press, judicial employees, and paper industry workers' unions.

Unified CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini told reporters after the marathon five-hour meeting that confederation leaders would meet today with Labour Minister Juan Manual Casella to discuss the interventions as well as union election plans proposed by the government. Union sources said the interventions "endanger the chances" of the CGT agreeing to send members to accompany Casella at the International Labour Organization conference in Geneva next month.

Reporters expecting a press conference yesterday to announce the CGT's ideas on solving the socioeconomic crisis were told instead by Ubaldini that it would be "less than prudent" to publish these before ex-President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron arrives. The document would probably be issued by next Wednesday, Ubaldini added.

Ubaldini announced the Radical Party yesterday agreed to meet on May 29 with unified CGT leaders to discuss the socioeconomic crisis and denied reports that he had spoken yesterday with Mrs Peron over the phone.

According to union sources, Ubaldini was yesterday chosen to fill the seat of vice-president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions elections. Ubaldini's reported designation appeared to settle the rift started earlier in the week beteen leaders of the Committee of 25 (an internal CGT grouping) and the 62 Organizations, traditionally the political arm of the Peronist unions led by Justicialist Party Vice-President Lorenzo Miguel.

WEEKLY REPORTS ATTACK AGAINST UBALDINI

PY171425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0251 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (EFE) -- The weekly TEMAS today reported that Saul Ubaldini, one of the four secretaries general of the reunited General Confederation of Labor (CGT), has escaped unharmed from an attack.

The attack was perpetrated on 8 May in Buenos Aires by two unknown individuals who shot at the union leader from two cars without license plates while Ubaldini was heading to his job at the CGT headquarters. As a result of the shooting, Ubaldini's companion, Gustavo Ramirez, was seriously wounded. Ramirez was struck by two bullets, which struck him in the right ear and in the back.

According to TEMAS, the abovementioned event occurred 2 days after Ubaldini and Lorenzo Miguel, vice president of the Justicialist-Peronist Party [PJ], held a heated argument in Mar del Plata, a city located some 400 km south of Buenos Aires. PM President Isabel Martinez de Peron, top leaders, some bishops, and Interior Minister Antonio, Troccoli, who asked that this incident be held in the "strictist confidence," were immediately informed of the attack.

According to the information available, early on the morning of 6 May, Ubaldini and Miguel, quarreled before several Peronist leaders during a meeting held for dealing with "institutional problems and the unions' stand vis-a-vis the government." During the quarrel, Ubaldini criticized Miguel for the latter's proposal to allow the Peronist leaders to finish their terms. Ubaldini regarded the terms of both Lorenzo Miguel and Herminio Iglesias, former candidate for governor of the Buenos Aires Province, as ended after the electoral defeat of 30 October 1983.

Ubaldini charged Miguel with "filling the (Justicialist) Party with gangsters" and held them accountable for the electoral defeat "through the management of that armed mafia." Ubaldini asked the PJ vice president to let PJ President Isabel Peron decide on the intraparty reorganization, according to TEMAS.

When the talks reached its climax, Ubaldini was taken out of the hotel by several leaders, among them Jorge Triaca and CGT former Secretary General Casildo Herreras. Two days later at 0740 (1040 GMT) the attack against Ubaldini took place, wounding Ramirez, one of the men who had accompanied the late Jose Ignacio Rucci, a former CGT secretary general who was murdered.

An unidentified adviser of the Interior Ministry, upon being questioned by TEMAS, stated that the attack was a "three-pronged blow against the stability of democracy because it simultaneously hits the heart of the unions and Peronism, disquiets the Armed Forces, and deeply hurts the church."

REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY211643 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1110 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpts] Buenos ires, 19 May (NA) -- The members of the organization of relatives of persons arrested and missing for political reasons have submitted to President Raul Alfonsin a request endorsed with the signatures of more than 20,000 persons "for the immediate release of the 94 persons who are still in Argentine prisons for political and labor union activities."

The document was delivered by Angelica Vensentini, Tilsa Albani, Lucas Orfano, and Maria de Capella, leaders of the organization.

A spokesman of the organization disclosed that the collecting of signatures "started 2 months ago when the number of prisoners was 147. Now the number of prisoners has dropped to 94, which we believe is very important, but we do not want any of the young people arrested and tortured by the military dictatorship to remain in prison."

SENATE TO INVESTIGATE SALTA SIDE ACTIVITIES

PY190115 Buenos Ares BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 May 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) The Justicialist Upper House caucus is to ask Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli to explain security operations of the SIDE intelligence service in Salta, Senate sources revealed yesterday.

Troccoli reportedly will be asked 10 specific questions, the first being whether he is aware of SIDE activities in Salta. If so, he then will be asked if the government ordered the investigation of Provincial Supreme Court President Reston Abraham. The third question concerns Luis del Valle Diaz, the SIDE agent who had Abraham investigated.

The senators then reportedly will ask what kind of information is in the SIDE files, how files are kept, how far back they date, and which persons have been investigated in Salta. Finally, he will be asked who decides SIDE policy and whether its objectives are to be brought in line with the "national defence" doctrine as opposed to the "national security" doctrine.

On Wednesday the Salta Provincial Legislature passed a resolution condemning SIDE activities in the province following the announcement of the arrest of decorator Julio Cesar Anun for allegedly spying in the gubernatorial residence.

MONTONERO CELL REPORTEDLY IN SAN ISIDRO

PY182010 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1812 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 17 May (NA) -- Governor Alejandro Armendariz failed to attend the festivities recently held in honor of the patron saint of San Isidro because "the presence of a Montonero cell" has reportedly been detected in that town in Buenos Aires Province, according to a report published by the daily NUEVA PROVINCIA in its 17 May issue.

The report published by the morning daily also states that the state security agencies of Buenos Aires Province had reportedly warned that "it was unadvisable" for Armendariz to attend the ceremonies. The daily states that "the Montonero cell is reportedly guilty of the robberies of arms of assorted calibers" which have taken place recently in the northern areas of Buenos Aires Province.

The daily, quoting "reliable sources in La Plata" [capital of Buenos Aires Province], adds that this presumed group "might be involved in two extortion attempts which have been reported by businessmen" of that area in Buenos Aires Province.

STRIKES FOR PAY HIKES LOOM IN OIL, OTHER SECTORS

PY170244 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 May 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Some 12,000 petroleum workers brought private oil production to a trickle in demand of pay hikes yesterday, while merchant marine personnel began a 36-hour stoppage. The Argentine Printers' Union announced they will stage an eight-hour strike tomorrow to protest the government decree penalizing firms granting wage hikes in excess of governmental pay guidelines.

A Thursday deadline set by the four major unions representing railway workers neared despite efforts by the Public Works Ministry to resolve the wage issue affecting 100,000 workers. Unionists and government officials met today amid reports the unions will call a new 24-hour strike for next week unless their demands are met.

The 62 Organizations, traditionally the political arm of Peronist unions, yesterday accused government sectors of leading a campaign to "decapitate Peronism and break its spinal column," the Peronist unions. The announcement was made at a 62 Organizations national assembly meeting headed by Justicialist Party Vice-President Lorenzo Miguel and attended, among others, by unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) secretary-general Saul Ubaldini.

Ubaldini told reporters he attended the meeting, held at the Metal Workers' Union headquarters, as "a man of the 62 Organizations" and denied he had earlier been expelled from the group. The CGT leader hailed Miguel as a "great leader" and said the two labour groupings would meet shortly "as they should do."

The 62 Organizations are expected to present Justicialist Party President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron with a final draft of the report when she arrives here.

Reports that Mrs Peron's return is timed to help the Radical government overcome strike problems were flatly denied by Lower House Chairman Juan Carlos Pugliese (Radical, Federal Capital) in brief statements to the press.

The private sector oil workers who downed tools yesterday threatened to get tougher by staging 48-and 72-hour stoppages unless their demands were met, while the Argentine State Shipping Line (ELMA) asked striking crewmen to return to their posts while their grievances are studied.

SERVICE STATIONS WARNED AGAINST STRIKE PLANS

PY201747 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 May 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Energy Secretary Conrado Storani warned service station owners they "run the risk of losing their contracts" if they stage a planned 48-hour shut down starting next Monday. The official described the owners' measure as "arbitrary" and as going "against national interests."

Storani quoted a 1974 law "prohibiting station owners from striking." Service station owners promptly replied with a warning that the government must not "apply any inappropriate means...which may violate basic Constitutional Guarantees."

Strike Begins

PY211635 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0521 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- The 48-hour shutdown of service stations ordered by the Confederation of Trade Entities of Fuels, Hydrocarbons, and Derivatives began at midnight in demand of a higher margin of profit from the petroleum companies.

GOVERNMENT TO SEND EXPLANATORY LETTER TO COB

PY220026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 May (AFP) -- The government of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo and the powerful labor movement are coming close to a serious confrontation because the difficult socioeconomic situation appears to have no short-term solution.

In an effort to halt the deterioration of government-labor relations, the Council of Ministers has been ordered to send an explanatory letter to the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), which is due to hold a special meeting today to decide whether to decree a general and indefinite strike or whether to extend the labor leaders' hunger strike.

Observers believe that the explanatory letter on the critical situation and on the measures adopted by the government might facilitate the resumption of negotiations with workers.

Despite the controversy in the economic area, there is unanimous support for the defense of the democratic process in view of the clearly conspiratorial actions of conservative military and civilian sectors.

GOVERNMENT SEIZES ARMS FROM BANZER SUPPORTER

PY220151 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] La Paz, 21 May (AFP) -- Officials of the Bolivian Interior Ministry have confiscated large quantities of M-1 and M-2 rifles, ammunition clips for heavy machineguns, grenades, and flares in the township of Punata (Cochabamba), in the central region of the country, it was reported here today.

The arms were confiscated from the residence of Teodoro Forero, leader of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), a conservative political party led by former President General Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-1978).

ADN Deputy Eudoro Galindo has protested the raid which he described as illegal and announced that he will demand that Cochabamba Prefect Jorge Otasevic be brought to trial.

'POLITICAL SITUATION' PROMPTS POLICE ALERT

PY212202 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 May 84 p 9

[Excerpt] Police Commander General Mario Rada Fernandez reported yesterday that the police are in a state of permanent emergency due to the political situation prevailing in the country.

He said that "police were not being confined to barracks for any special reason" but "because of the political situation prevailing in the country."

Rada talked to reporters after informing the president of the Republic on police activities, which he referred to as "routine."

MINISTRY ON LIBYAN, ANGOLAN MINING PROJECTS

PY220159 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The mineral research and mineral resources company and the Angolan national geology institute are designing a project for the exploitation of gold in the (Longebe) River in Angola. According to the social communications department of the Mines and Energy Ministry, the company will submit a technical-financial proposal to the Angolan institute in the first half of June. The company is also scheduled to begin the second mineral prospecting project in Libya in 30 days. Under this project, Brazil will receive $6 million in compensation for the services that it will render.

WORKER INCIDENTS CONTINUE IN GUARIBA, BEBEDOURO

PY171742 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 17 May (AFP) -- Two persons were injured as a result of new clashes between rural migrant workers and the police which took place early this morning in the city of Guariba, located some 380 km north of Sao Paulo. In the new disturbances which took place after the holding of a meeting by 3,000 out of the 10,000 peasants who are in this city, the demonstrators stoned two police trucks and tried to set fire to a sugar cane plantation.

The disturbances in Guariba started 2 days ago when the rural migrant workers, after holding a meeting, decided to start an indefinite strike demanding an increase from 60 cruzeiros ($0.04) to 200 cruzeiros (approximately $0.13) for each box of oranges that is picked.

The city was quiet at dawn but the police were forced to act very energetically, even resorting to tear gas canisters, in order to disperse the demonstrators. During the clashes that took place the first day of the demonstrations, that is, on 15 May, a worker died and 29 other workers were wounded.

Violence Erupts

WA221020 Rome IPS in English 18 May 84

[By Arnaldo Cesar]

[Text] Sao Paulo, May 18 (IPS) -- Brazilian officials were due to meet tonight with citrus farm workers, plantation owners and juice factory managers to try to resolve unrest in Sao Paulo State, where workers' protests erupted in violence this week.

Sugar cane and organge workers in two Sao Paulo cities resorted to looting and setting fire to police vehicles to call attention to their demands for wage rises and improved working conditions.

Sugar cane workers in the city of Guariba, about 240 miles south of Brasilia, the capital, set fire to two police cars today, and more than five people, including laborers and police, were injured.

The violence began May 15, when sugar workers starting looting stores, and a crowd of 4,000 threatened to set fire to sugar cane plantations.

In the city of Bebedouro, the protesters are orange pickers. Some 5,000 workers in the region, Brazil's main citrus growing area, are demanding redress for their economic difficulties and improved working conditions.

The workers, known as "Boias Frias" (Cold Foods) because they bring their lunches from home to eat on their midday break at the plantations, have seen their living standards fall consistently for many years now.

Most of the farm workers are employed for only six months a year or less, and have no contracts, medical care or other social services.

Most of the laborers earn less than $1,000 a year.

Brazil's national confederation of farm workers estimates that the poverty-stricken "Boias Frias" number about two million, and predicts that protests such as those this week in Bebedouro and Guariba will spread to other farming regions of Brazil.

Agricultural business leaders now agree that something must be done to satisfy the workers' demands.

In a meeting today in Sao Paulo, the state capital, at the headquarters of the Brazilian Alcohol Manufacturers' Society, which groups 103 factory owners in the conflictive region, farm industrialists concluded that they must step up negotiations with the workers. They also called on the government to find permanent solutions to the rural labor problems. Many observers cite the unequal distribution of farm land as the root of the conflicts, since most of Brazil's best land is in the hands of very few owners.

Sao Paulo's labor secretary, Almir Pazzinotto, is now in the Bebedouro region to mediate in the negotiations with orange workers, who are demanding an extra five cents for every 60 oranges picked.

The orange juice industry is one of Brazil's most lucrative businesses, particularly this year because heavy frost damaged much of the U.S. orange crop, pushing up demand for juice from Brazil, and increasing world prices. But the trade unions argue that the workers are not seeing any of the profits.

The sugar cane workers, both in the alcohol and sugar industries, were given a wage rise this week, but the union leaders argue that it was not enough and note that their last salary hike was in mid-1983.

Sao Paulo officials, including Interior Secretary Roberto Gusmao, charge that the radical infiltrators from political organizations are taking advantage of the farm workers' dissatisfaction to aggravate the conflict and undermine the government. Reports from Guariba indicate that the trade unions have been unable to control the protests, which include looting and spontaneous attacks on police headquarters. A Catholic priest in the area, Jose Sargueto, said that hunger and desperation, not political agitators, are driving the workers to protest. He noted that the farm workers confronting armed police have only hoes, sticks and axes.

Bendito Magalhes, president of the Guariba Rural Workers' Union since his election two weeks ago, says he cannot get a grasp on what is happening there.

"Everything is confused," he reported. "I only hope that more people don't die."

Workers Return to Fields

PY190338 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpts] Tomorrow the newspaper will report that the city of Guariba in Sao Paulo has returned to normal with the return of the itinerant workers to the fields after the salary agreement signed with their employers.

The agreement which has guaranteed the return to work of the Guariba sugarcane cutters is valid throughout Sao Paulo State, according to reporter Bahial Filho who will now give further details from Bandierantes Palace.

[Begin recording] Sao Paulo Government Secretary (Roberto Guzman) has explained that the agreement signed with the itinerant workers of the Ribeirao Preto region is effective for the entire state, and that this is the first time that this kind of negotiation has been carried out, benefiting all sugarcane mills in the interior. According to (Guzman), the itinerant workers will no longer carry out any demonstration because all 18 demands have been accepted by the two parties involved, and peace has returned to the rural zone. [end recording]

AGENT ORANGE REPORTEDLY USED TO EXPEL INDIANS

PY191420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0405 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 18 May (EFE) -- Orlando Valverde, president of the Brazilian company for the defense and development of the Amazon jungle, today reported that an "agent orange" which originated in the United States was used in the Amazon region to expel the Indians and the settlers that were residing in western Acre Territory.

Professor Valverde stated, during a debate on the devastation in the Amazon region, that the "agent orange" was used in that region in 1976. This region was occupied by large-size enterprises some time later. Valverde added that the date on which the "agent orange" was used matched that marking the end of the Vietnam war, something which led him to report that this product originated in the United States. "Agent orange" is a powerful defoliant which was used in the Vietnam war which affected thousands of persons, persons who are now being compensated by several U.S. chemical companies which manufactured the product.

PRESIDENT JOAO FIGUEIREDO ON VISIT TO PRC

For reportage of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo's visit to the PRC, including his pre-trip interview, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 21 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARCHBISHOP LAMENTS LOSS OF PEACE AMONG CITIZENS

PY211640 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Santiago, 20 May (AFP) -- Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno today lamented that the greed for power in Chile has caused the loss of peace among Chileans, and made a call for the unity of all sectors.

In his Sunday homily, the archbishop stated that with tremendous sadness he can see that peace, happiness, and kindness have been lost, and that we are living today in anxiety, persecuted by that greed for domination and power over others. He added that the attitudes which are seen today in the country make us lose the sacred and longed for Christian principles we have received and which were traditional among the Chilean people. Peace has been lost in Chile, and men no longer look upon each other as brethren, the archbishop stated in a reference to the political situation prevailing in the country, where both government and opposition have radicalized their positions.

REPORTAGE ON BOMB ATTACKS, VIOLENCE, ARRESTS

1 Dead in CNI Clash

PY171420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1353 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Three new blasts occurred today in the early morning hours in Santiago affecting two lamp posts and a railroad truck, although no one was hurt.

In the first two instances, although the posts were destroyed the power supply was not interrupted. Regarding the railroad, it suffered minor damage near the access to one of the stations which was immediately reparied.

Also early this morning, members of the National Intelligence Center (CNI, political police) clashed with unidentified individuals who apparently were trying to plant a bomb. As a result of the clash, a person whose identity has not yet been disclosed died.

On the night of 15 May a total of 40 bombs went off in almost every one of Santiago's districts, chiefly affecting bank branch offices. Other bombs also went off simultaneously in the cities of Vina del Mar, Valparaiso, and Concepcion, which are the most populous cities in Chile.

Third Fire in Seminary

PY171513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Santiago, 18 May (AFP) -- An intentional fire today destroyed the building of a Franciscan seminary in Santiago, the parish priest in charge said.

Two similar fires caused by Molotov cocktails had damaged the buildings during the past 2 weeks. The first fire burned the church and the seminary's vestry to ashes and the second fire reduced to rubble a pavilion used for educating and feeding low-income children. It is either a madman or somebody who wants us to leave this place, one of the priests said.

The Franciscan seminary, one of the oldest Catholic establishments in Santiago, is located in the central south neighborhood of Santiago.

Eight other churches have suffered fire attacks or have been the target of shootings in Chile over the past 5 months in actions that anticommunist commandos supporting President Augusto Pinochet's military regime have claimed credit for, it was recalled.

Arrests by Carabineros

PY172159 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] A Marxist terrorist who was detained in Pudahuel appears to be the murderer of three Carabineros and the one who has injured three other policemen, the Carabineros general secretariat has reported.

This terrorist is Carlos Alberto Escala (Yanez). He reportedly participated in the homicides of Seargeant Pedro Salas Riveros, Corporal Juan Caceres (Otazo), and Carabinero Francisco Javier Perez (Britos). In addition, Escala (Yanez) reportedly participated in the attack on the Teninete Merino police station on 6 March and in the gun attack against police van No Z933 of the (Ferrolandia) police station in which Noncommissioned Officer Hernan Perez (Cuellar) and Corporals (Irineo) Gonzalez and Marcos Carrasco Bustos were seriously wounded. Escala (Yanez) was detained during the night of 8 May in Pudahuel district when the La Africana and Baratillo supermarkers were robbed.

The following activists have also been captured: Sebastian Cipriano Bustamante Albornoz, Samuel Bustamante Albornoz, Santiago del Carmen (Cerda) Castro, Carlos Alberto (Esparrago Yanez), Eduardo Alberto Figueroa (Petit), Alex Eduardo Figueroa Carrasco, Sergio Enrique Flores Ramirez, Luis Enrique (Guajardo) Flores, Jacob Ismael Gonzalez Castillo, Irene del Carmen Yanez Pizarro, Sergio Hernan Inostroza Marquez, Sergio Hernan Inostroza Munoz, Luis Alejandro Jauregui Olmedo, Enrique Jauregui Quesada, Jose Meliton (Iniguez) Naranjos, Miguel Angel Pizarro Cespedes, Gaston Alex (Roldan Arellana), Marcial del Carmen Soto (Orospita), Bernabe Jose Troncoso (Piquet), Luis Antonio (Garela) Rodriguez, and Enzo del Pilar [last name indistinct]. All these detainees have reportedly committed crimes such as [words indistinct] and buses. They have also attacked Carabineros and police vans. All have been placed at the disposal of the military courts.

Dynamite Cache Found

PY171905 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Security service personnel have captured a man who kept a large amount of dynamite in his home. This incident took place at the house at the intersection of (Lontanada) and (Viel) Streets, in the [name indistinct] neighborhood. Security service personnel raided the house. During this action, the lessee, Heriberto Rojas, was detained. Rojas possessed a large amount of ammonia-gelatin. In his first statements, Rojas claimed that the ammonia-gelatin was sent to him for storage.

Bomb Attacks in Santiago

PY181900 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Three bombs which caused considerable damage but no injuries went off this morning between 0610 and 0623 in the Las Condes, Providencia, and Nunoa districts in Santiago.

According to the preliminary reports issued by the Carabineros, the bomb, which was planted by terrorists, went off at 0610 at the intersection of Luis Pasteur and (Guarani) Streets in Las Condes district. This bomb felled a lamp post, which led to a power supply failure in this area.

The second bomb went off at 0618 at 144 General Holley Street, Providencia district, partially destroying a furniture shop in that area.

The third bombing occurred at 0623 at the intersection of Eduardo Castillo Velazco and Exequiel Fernadez Streets, Nunoa district. The blast felled a lamp post, causing another power supply failure.

Terrorist Dies in Blast

PY181730 Paris AFP in Spanish 1348 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Santiago, 18 May (AFP) -- The Chilean police have reported that a woman was torn to pieces by the blast of a bomb planted next to a power pylon in Santiago. The semiofficial news agency ORBE said that the victim was a terrorist who was participating in the sabotage against this power pylon. Two other dynamite bombs were abandoned at the site, which is located in the Carrascal district in western Santiago, ORBE reported.

Early on Thursday morning, agents of the secret police of President Augusto Pinochet's military regime shot to death a teacher who, according to official reports, was planting bombs next to a lamp post on an access road to Santiago.

Water Sanitation Plant Bombed

PY182145 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] A dynamite attack took place today during predawn hours against the automatic control system of the Concepcion water sanitation plant, thus interrupting the water supply service in that city. (Mario Aravena) will give us further details in this regard.

[Begin relay from Concepcion] This is correspondent (Mario Aravena) reporting from Concepcion for Radio Cooperativa. An attack that took place early this morning destroyed the control system of the water sanitation works in Concepcion The damage initially estimated at 900,000 pesos, was caused mainly in the automatic command of the water supply system located on the corner of (Rosas) and [name indistinct] Streets, in the northern sector of the city.

Officials at the sanitation works have reported that the terrorist attack did not affect the functioning of the plant, which receives waste water from a vast sector of the population and pumps it in to the Biobio River.

This event has caused concern among the people because other attacks have affected electrical installations and telephone installations, and now the attack aims at sanitary installations. The fact that this attack was carried out at predawn hours and not in the evening, as is usual, has also been noticed. Spokesmen of the affected plant have stated that technical personnel are trying to repair the plant, expecting that by the end of this afternoon the problem will be completely solved. [end relay]

Arrests in Valparaiso

PY191517 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Three extremists have been arrested by security personnel in the 5th region. The mission of the three terrorists, two men and a woman, was to store explosives to be used for subversive plans. The terrorists belong to the self-styled Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. They were detained in Valparaiso and then put at the disposal of the military court of the Fifth Region. The first detained terrorists is (Vilma Gaciela Abarzua Cortez), alias Claudia or Marta, 34, living in Providencia district, Santiago. She is a teacher at the [name indistinct] Lyceum in the capital. The second (?terrorist) arrested in Valparaiso is (Iguacache Perez), 37, a mineworker living in the town of (Capurro). The third one arrested is (Sergio Antonio Munoz Caceres), alias Pablo, 32, a businessman living in Santiago.

The official communique released by the Fifth Region Intendancy says that the explosives were obtained by (Iguacache Perez) who as a mineworker had access to the documents needed to acquire them. After the explosives were obtained, they were taken to Santiago by (Munoz Caceres) [words indistinct]. From Santiago the explosives were distributed to other cities in the country and used in extremist actions against high-tension power lines, railways, houses, bridges, and vehicles, the official communique says. (Vilma Graciela Abarzua Cortez) was in charge of coordinating the dates and places for the deliveries of the goods to the users. She was operating in Santiago. The official communique adds that the operation in Valparaiso was carried out successfully thanks to the cooperation of the citizenry in the investigations which are aimed at putting an end to terrorist actions.

Carabinero Barracks Hit

PY191923 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1622 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Santiago, 19 May (EFE) -- A bomb went off early this morning in the barracks of the fourth Carabinero station in Valparaiso, 20 km west of Santiago, slightly injuring two passersby and causing some damage. The bomb, of medium power, damaged the structure and the windows of the police building. The bomb went off at 0300 GMT. The official on duty reported that several unknown people placed the bomb at a back door of the barracks and that it went off after the vehicle control began in the lower sector of Valparaiso, in keeping with a decision made by the regime of General Augusto Pinochet. Two passersby were slightly injured by pieces of glass. They were taken to the public hospital of Valparaiso. Police report that some suspects have been detained.

The attack took place on the 3d day of enforcement of the Antiterrorist Law and of the legislation that granted more powers to the National Intelligence Center (CNI), which is the internal espionage service of the military regime.

More Bombings

PY201625 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1602 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Santiago, 20 May (EFE) -- On the fourth day since the Antiterrorist Law went into force, bombs have been set off in the municipalities of Quilpue and Villa Alemana, 159 km northwest of Santiago, causing no victims but sizable damage. The Quilpue City Hall and the Villa Alemana Municipal Assembly Building were extensively damaged when bombs were set off in front of them early in the morning.

Another bomb also damaged the front of the Cema-Chile Foundation Building in the City of Vina del Mar, a tourist city some 150 km west of Santiago. The foundation is a state organization for female residents of populated neighborhoods headed by Lucia Hiriart de Pincohet, wife of the chief of state.

Four Youths Injured

PY201600 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Santiago, 19 May (AFP) -- Four youngsters were hurt and another 15 arrested by the police during a demonstration called by the Marxist Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] in a densely populated neighborhood on the outskirts of Santiago.

The youth sector of the MDP -- made up of the Communist Party, a faction of the Socialist Party, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) -- reported that the police violently interrupted a cultural event attended by about 500 youngsters in the Pinar neighborhood. The meeting was abruptly interrupted by policemen while one of the speakers was talking about the rights of the young.

The organizers of the event accused the police of using tear gas, nightsticks, and machinegun fire to break up the demonstration. They indicated that one of the victims received a bullet wound, three others suffered multiple fractures, and that the arrested are being held in the police station where the police refused to give any information on this case. MDP lawyers said that after they obtain the indentity of the arrested they will submit a request for an injunction.

Another seven persons were arrested in the Santiago general cemetery while paying homage to the founder of the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU), Rodrigo Ambrosio, a splinter group of the Christian Democratic Party.

BRIEFS

NEW CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT -- Francisco Ibanez Barcelo has officially assumed his post as president of the Central Bank. He replaces Hernan Felipe Errazuriz, who has been named ambassador to the United States. [Excerpts] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 84 PY]

NEW HOUSING UNDER SECRETARY -- Lawyer Luis Salas Romo yesterday was appointed housing and urban development under secretary and he will be installed at 1600 today. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Apr 84 p C 5 PY]

LLOREDA SEEKS MORE U.S. AID AGAINST DRUGS

PA211721 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia will seek additional U.S. cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking, which will be one of the topics at the meeting that Colombia Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will hold on Wednesday. Lloreda said that the Colombian Government has undertaken great efforts to combat that evil, but added that it is necessary for the country with the highest level of drug consumption to contribute more to put an end to drug trafficking. He indicated that Colombia's current relations with the United States are good, despite statements to the contrary made by some sectors of Colombian society. The foreign minister said that the United States will also be asked to cooperate more with the Contadora Group's efforts for peace in Central America and that he will explain to the U.S. Congress and other sectors of U.S. society that it is better to have political negotiations than an armed confrontation.

In New York, Foreign Minister Lloreda will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, whom he will brief on the Contadora Group's progress.

MINISTER HEADS MISSION TO REACTIVATE ANDEAN PACT

PA212006 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Bogota -- In Caracas today, Colombian Economic Development Minister Rodrigo Marin Bernal will begin to seek an agreement with Venezuela to reactivate the Andean Pact. The minister recently reported the subregional pact's strategy in Paipa, Boyaca, during a transportation convention there. Colombia is promoting the introduction of important changes in the Cartagena Pact in an effort to render it operational again in its five member-nations. Minister Marin Bernal left for Caracas a few hours ago with Agriculture Minister Gustavo Castro Guerrero and other officials involved with economics.

At 1000, the Colombian mission will begin a series of talks with Venezuelan Development Minister Hector Hurtado intended to reactivate bilateral trade between Colombia and Venezuela. Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi might receive the Colombian officials at the Miraflores Palace tomorrow. They plan to present him with a personal note from Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

HURTADO RETURNS FROM PRC, FAVORS MEETING ON DEBT

PA202012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Quito, 20 May (AFP) — Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado has offered the support of his country for the proposed meeting of foreign ministers and economy ministers to reach a decision regarding the increased international banking interest rate. The meeting was suggested by the presidents of four Latin American nations.

Hurtado, who returned this morning from a visit to Beijing, was consulted at the airport about the request of the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico to convoke "within the shortest possible time" a meeting of foreign ministers and economy ministers to define initiatives and adequate courses of action with a view to halting the increasing interest rate that harms the region in view of its large foreign debt.

Hurtado said that "anything that is done for the consolidation of Latin America will receive the broadest support of Ecuador."

However, the noted that "to justify" this meeting it must go beyond the resolutions and commitments of the Latin American economic conference held last January in Quito.

He said that if the meeting of foreign ministers is going to make profound decisions, "I believe that it is justifiable and deserves the broadest support of the Ecuadoran Government. [quotation marks as received]

He indicated that the problem is very complex and difficult and, therefore, requires the opinion of all Latin American governments so as "to have the sufficient force that is given with unity and consolidation."

Hurtado had stated in Beijing that the "international banks have not contributed adequately to solving the economic crisis that is harming all the Latin American nations."

He noted that the decisions of the international banks to increase the interest rate "borders on irresponsibility," and that "we are approaching a collapse that will end up by drowning the international financial system," whose "myopia" does not permit it to see "beyond its narrowest economic interests."

Among the fundamental points expressed by the Latin American countries in the Quito conference was the "co-responsibility of the industrialized North to participate in realistic measures to solve the 350 billion dollar debt of the region.

The Latin American countries also indicated that they can continue to pay their debts only if the creditor nations agree to more flexible terms.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT — According to the Central Bank of Ecuador, the Ecuadoran balance of payments was a negative $58 million in 1983. This is the lowest deficit in the past 3 years. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 May 84 PA]

PORT ACCESS ACCORD NEGOTIATED WITH URUGUAY

PY172252 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 May 84 pp 10, 11

[Text] "Technical studies have been made, manifested, and even reiterated in the statement of political will regarding the aims of both governments and there naturally remains the instrumentation stage which we suppose could be an event of such importance that it would motivate a meeting between Presidents Alfredo Stroessner and Gregorio Alvarez." Such is the explanation given by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Maeso of the progress of the negotiations for the use of free areas and warehousing by our country in the Uruguayan Port of Nueva Palmira.

These statements were made after the interview held with President Stroessner at Government House, making clear that the meeting between the leaders of both countries would be confirmed "as soon as possible."

The Ministry of Foreign Relations has released a communique about the negotiations carried out by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso during successive meetings with his colleague Carlos A. Saldivar. The communique states: "They have arrived at a tacit agreement in which Paraguay and designees of this country will be granted free warehousing in Nueva Palmira Port and a tract of land at the Nueva Palmira free area in the Colonia Department; the representatives of both countries have also reached a basic agreement regarding commercial and economic relations, international payments, and means of transportation between both countries; and they have also expressed the firm will of their governments to sign the corresponding agreements in the near future." The document also states that the foreign ministers of both our countries "pointed out that meetings like this one are a valuable contribution to strengthening the friendly ties between the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay."

Dr Maeso and his entourage returned to their country near midday, having been seen off at our main airport by Foreign Minister Saldivar and other national authorities.

ECONOMIC BOARD ADJUSTS EXCHANGE MARKET RATES

PY212200 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpt] Our newscast has received the following report on the exchange market, according to the resolution that was approved by the Economic Coordination Board. Following is the exchange market scale:

Public external debt reimbursement: $1 - 160 guaranies
Petroleum imports: $1 - 160 guaranies
Exports: $1 - 240 guaranies
Private external debt reimbursements: $1 - 240 guaranies.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR -- Raul Alberto Jose Quijano today presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner as the new Argentina ambassador to Paraguay. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 May 84 p 10 PY]

GUERRILLA CAMPS SEIZED DURING POLICE OPERATION

PY211630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 19 May (AFP) -- Last Thursday, three guerrilla camps were seized in Alto Pucallacu, Tingo Maria, in the Amazon region, and a violent clash took place with some 250 guerrillas during a police operation carried out with the support of four helicopters. This information was disclosed by police officer Ernesto Villegas who headed the operation. After the armed clash, the police were able to arrest only two guerrilla members who covered the withdrawal of their comrades who disappeared into the forest, taking their wounded and dead with them. It was reported that in the guerrilla camps the police found a great quantity of arms and ammunition, equipment, a field hospital and two airports in addition to 23 other landing strips found in the zone, where drug traffickers are also operating.

SHINING PATH PROCLAMATION MARKS 4TH ANNIVERSARY

PY202156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2153 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Lima, 19 May (EFE) -- The terrorist Maoist organization Shining Path recalled the fourth anniversary of its first violent action with a subversive proclamation broadcast by a local radio station which was forced to do so when its correspondent in Ayacucho was kidnapped by this organization. Elipidio Vargas, correspondent in Ayacucho of Lima Radio Miraflores and the newspaper EXPRESO, was held hostage by Shining Path for 15 hours saying that he would be released after the proclamation was read. The proclamation was also delivered in an envelope with a black ribbon, as a sign of mourning, to Luis Morales, Ayacucho correspondent for the leftist newspaper EL DIARIO which published the proclamation in its entirety today. The proclamation aimed at certain sectors begins praising the fourth anniversary of the start of the armed struggle. The proclamation says: "The Communist Party of Peru greets the working class, the poor peasants, and the masses who support us and see our struggle not as merely a hope but as the forging of the future." The proclamation adds that the 4 years of combat "are being expanded by legions of peasants and generous people who nourish us with their blood and bread." The proclamation adds that the Shining Path is confronting the Armed Forces and that the military's efforts "only stir up the armed struggle, since the more actions against us the greater the armed struggle." The Shining Path issues a warning by saying: "We will not forget the bloodshed, we will definitely punish those who have caused this. It does not matter how long it takes. Those dressed in ragged clothes and without arms will win over the well armed." After several propaganda slogans the proclamation recalls that the Shining Path is led by Marxist-Leninist-Maoist ideology and the guiding thoughts of President Gonzalo." Comrade Gonzalo is the name used by Professor Abimael Guzman, founde and mentor of the Shining Path. The proclamation calls on the people to join Shining Path and concludes that "the path has begun, it will be long and difficult but victory will be decisive because everything is an illusion except for power."

Clash in Ayacucho

PY211434 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2048 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Lima, 20 May 84 (EFE) -- It was reported here today that 15 peasants were killed and six seriously wounded in an attack by 300 terrorists on a village in the Andean Department of Ayacucho. The reports say that the subversives, presumed members of Shining Path, armed with guns, explosives and machetes, entered Huanancancha (province of Huanta) from three sides and attacked the villagers. The villagers defended themselve with sticks, stones, and slingshots, but they were defeated by the terrorists who had the advantage of firearms. After the fight, the villagers fled to the outskirts of Huanancancha, leaving behind 15 dead bodies and six wounded. According to media reports on the event that took place last Thursday, Shining Path then began sacking houses and stores, setting some houses on fire, and stealing cattle. Peasants from the attacked village reported the event to the police post in San Jose de Secce. A marine detachment was informed and sent a patrol in search of the subversives. Meanwhile, other reports said that in the settlement of Pueblo Nuevo in Huanuco Department north of Lima, armed groups made up of drug traffickers and terrorists had killed three persons.

GOVERNMENT OUTLINES POSITION ON DEBT DECLARATION

PA220344 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 May 84

[Report by Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Text] The Executive Branch has just issued a communique to set forth Venezuela's position regarding the joint declaration issued yesterday by the presidents of Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Colombia referring to Latin America's foreign debt.

Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul read the communique to newsmen at Miraflores Palace. President Jaime Lusinchi; Interior Minister Octavio Lepage; Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua; Simon Alberto Consalvi, secretary of the Presidency; Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul; Gonzalo Barrios, Democratic Action Party president; Reinaldo Leandro Mora; Alejandro Izaguirre; Carmelo Lauria; Raul Matos Azocar; and Manuel Penalver participated in drafting the resolution. You will now hear Foreign Minister Morales Paul reading the communique:

[Begin recording] [Morales] In relation to the joint declaration issued on 19 May by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico on international financial and commercial policy, the Venezuelan Government reiterates that Venezuela shares the basic considerations of the joint declaration.

However, the president of the Republic, who is indisputably in charge of the country's foreign policy, considered opportune and necessary the inclusion of the following paragraph in the joint declaration: The Venezuelan people firmly support the present declaration, and they reiterate their desire to maintain a close watch over the process we have denounced in order to adjust views and formulate policies according to the receptiveness of our plea and the evolution of the system of political and economic relations among debtor and creditor nations. This means that Venezuela does not discard the possibility of attending a meeting to decide initiatives and adequate means of actions to find satisfactory solutions. For Venezuela this has been a problem of untimely restrictions that important decisions demand.

The Venezuelan Government reports that due to urgent matters out of our country's control, our proposal, which was submitted with the same spirit of understanding and solidarity that has characterized Venezuela's international conduct to promote the restructuring of international economic relations between industrialized and developing countries, was not considered.

The Venezuelan Government reiterates its agreement with the fundamental aspects of the joint declaration of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico and deplores that, for the aforementioned reasons, the Venezuelan proposal was not given sufficient importance to be included in the joint declaration.

[Gomez] Has this communique been sent to the governments that issued the joint declaration?

[Morales] Not yet, the president of the Republic has to approve it.

[Question indistinct]

[Morales] It is the result of the analysis made a few minutes ago during a meeting attended by the people you have seen.

[Gomez] Will copies of the communique be sent to the presidents of Brazil, Mexico, Colombia...[Morales -- interrupting] Immediately. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul has just read the communique issued a few minutes ago at Miraflores Palace by the Executive Branch in relation to Venezuela's position toward the joint declaration signed by Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Colombia regarding the Latin American foreign debt problem.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PLAN TO ISSUE ID'S IN ESSEQUIBO

WA221020 Rome IPS in English 18 May 84

[Text] Caracas, May 18 (IPS) -- The Venezuelan Government today denied an official's statement that it plans to give Venezuelan identification documents to residents in the Essequibo Region in neighboring Guyana, which Venezuela claims as its own.

Mention of such a plan came from Humberto Maio Negrete, documentation chief for the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE), who said today that Essequibo residents would receive documents allowing them to vote in Venezuela's municipal elections on May 27.

Maio said the Venezuelan Government would send mobile units across the border with military guards to register Guyanese, under an old plan which was never implemented. But Interior Minister Octavio Lepage and Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul today denied that there is any such plan, and said that Maio had no authority to announce one. Maio is responsible for overseeing voter registration, in his role as a CSE official.

Morales noted that Venezuela's claim to the Essequibo Region, which is about five-eighths of Guyana's total territory, is still ruled by the 1966 Geneva Accord.

Venezuela's claim dates back to the late 1800's, when Guyana was still a British colony.

Under the accord which Britain, Guyana, and Venezuela signed in Geneva in 1966, the Essequibo dispute was to go before the United Nations if the two conflicting parties could not resolve it.

A protocol signed in 1970 froze Venezuela's claim for 12 years, but Caracas refused to extend that agreement in 1982, reviving tensions between the two countries over the disputed territory.

Last year Guyana and Venezuela agreed to put the matter before UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

When an Essequibo resident requests Venezuelan citizenship, officials usually grant it. But until this week, no Venezuelan official had proposed a general documentation campaign in the territory, which is legally Guyanese.

Maio told IPS May 16 that Venezuela had the legal obligation to identify its citizens, and that if Venezuela claims the Essequibo Region as Venezuelan territory, it followed that the Government should go in and register the residents there.

Foreign Minister Morales responded that Venezuela's foreign policy is in his and President Jaime Lusinchi's hands.

Maio is a member of the "COPEI" Social Christian Party, the main opposition group.

ENVOY: USSR SUPPORTS FOREIGN POLICY, CONTADORA

FL211957 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has said the USSR views with pleasure the Mexican foreign policy and also the analysis President Miguel de la Madrid made of the Central American problem while in the United States. He said his country considers the Mexican president's tour of various American nations to be of great importance and that the USSR absolutely respects the subjects discussed by the chief of state of each nation he visited. It was his view that in his several speeches, the president of Mexico addressed matters of outstanding importance because he spoke of disarmament, detente, and the responsibility to keep the peace, not only in Latin America but in the entire world.

The diplomat said the USSR supports the Contadora Group's great effort to resolve the critical Central American situation and considers it to be the only way to achieve a satisfactory solution. Sergeyev mentioned the need to draw up a new ideology for the development of Third World countries because, with a new international economic order, the development of underdeveloped countries would be easier.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL181602 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1658 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 17 May (NOTIMEX) -- France's Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism Edith Cresson has arrived in Mexico City to discuss increasing trade between Mexico and France. The minister said her country is prepared to support Mexican production in sectors where it is required because France is aware of how Mexico is conducting its economic policies.

Cresson will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid on Friday. During her stay, the minister will participate in the joint French-Mexican investment meetings, for which 30 French businessmen arrived in Mexico.

Cresson said that in 1983, the amount of French-made products sold in Mexico increased more than 13 percent and that Mexico's exports to France increased about 32 percent, without taking into account the oil France has bought for more than 2 billion francs. The minister said the joint Mexico-France committee is studying new areas in which to invest to increase bilateral trade. She added that Mexico City's subway system is an example of such a project.

Cresson said that France is open to Mexican investment. She said that for the first time, in order to issue a worldwide statement on cooperation between the two countries -- illustrated by the increased bilateral exchange between France and Mexico -- groups from the two countries on economic and technical matters will be combined into a single committee. Before, these areas had been dealt with separately.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH FRANCE ON WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

FL191910 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 18 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and France today agreed in Mexico City to renew efforts and work toward transforming the international economic order into one which is more just and equal.

The final accord signed by delegation leaders at the first Mexico-France Joint Committee on Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation meeting, stated that agreement was reached on initiating a reactivation of world economic cooperation to give an impulse to the economies of underdeveloped nations.

The accord stated the necessity of initiating combined action on matters involving trade, financing food, energy, industrial development, and technology exchange. On fuel and mining cooperation between Mexico and France, a contract was signed whereby Mexico would supply crude oil to France. A financial protocol was signed giving 272 million French francs to Mexico. Mexico may use the capital for building crude oil storage units at Domos Salinos and secondary recovery [recuperacion secudaria] storage units at one of Campeche's oil deposits.

SCIENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ITALY

FL192007 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2015 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 19 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Italy in Rome have signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement that responds to the two countries' interests, a report released today in this capital states.

During the official visit he is paying to that European country, Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez, director of the National Council for Science and Technology, CONACYT, signed the agreement with Ernesto Guaglioriello, president of the Italian National Research Council. The two officials voiced the desire to establish close coopearation in the fields of geothermal energy, foodstuff technology, and basic sciences in general, as well as in the areas of monument restoration and historiographic and linguistic studies in the field of human sciences. Likewise, they discussed the possibility of undertaking long-range projects in various areas of scientific interest, both in social sciences and in the exact (?and) natural sciences.

Mayagoitia will take advantage of the visit to Rome to establish contact with Italy's Industrial Reconstruction Institute to see if there is any possibility of establishing ties of joint technological development with that institution of the Italian Government, with which CONACYT is trying to develop programs of bilateral shared risk.

GOVERNMENT TO HEIGHTEN DRUG FIGHT EFFORTS

WA221548 Rome IPS in English 16 May 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, May 16 (IPS) -- In the face of evidence that international narcotics gangs are increasing their use of Mexico as a transit point for U.S.-bound shipments, the country is to step up efforts to control drug smuggling and production, a senior official announced yesterday. Speaking to reporters after a meeting of officials from the permanent anti-drug trafficking campaign, Justice Minister [as received] Sergio Garcia Ramirez said surveillance of remote rural areas would also be increased to detect marijuana and opium-producing poppy plantations.

The meeting considered a number of reports, all suggesting that drug smuggling, by both Mexican and foreign traffickers, and drug addiction are on the rise again.

Among the studies was a paper drawn up by nine bishops from the southern Provinces of Chiapas and Oaxaca, which denounced the existence of a "perfectly organized netowrk of smugglers" in the region. The gangs operate as a kind of underground rural development agency, according to the bishops, offering peasant farmers credit, seeds, and fertilizer to grow cannabis and poppies. If the farmers turn down the offer, however, they are subjected to death threats, the church leaders claim.

Another disturbing trend emerges from a report by the state-run youth integration centers, which dealt with more than 600,000 cases of drug addiction last year, up 40 percent from 1982. Most of the victims are between 15 and 24, the report said.

Mexico launched its "permanent campaign" against drugs in 1976, and Minister Garcia Ramirez says the government "has achieved a lot in the fight against drug trafficking" since then. "But we cannot be fully satisfied," he added, as he announced the new measures, which include beefed-up coast guard patrols, and closer controls at border posts, ports, and airports.

Some of the experts at this week's meeting suggested that Mexico had "dropped its guard" after early successes in the anti-drug campaign, allowing smugglers room to get back into business.

In its first six years, the campaign had a dramatic impact on the Mexican drug trade, which had entrenched itself deeply, especially along the 1,860-mile border with the biggest narcotics market in the world -- the United States. From 1967 to 1982, according to official figures, the police broke up some 1,000 smuggling gangs, dismantled over 100 drug-processing factories, and destroyed 58,000 marijuana plantations and 150,000 poppy plantations. The authorities also seized several tons of various sorts of drugs en route to the United States. The value of confiscated cocaine alone, coming from Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, is put at $260 million. Meanwhile, the police arrested some 30,000 Mexican citizens and 1,300 foreigners for drug offenses.

OFFICIAL TO ATTEND TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL

FL211914 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1606 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 May (NOTIMEX) -- The head of the Radio, Television, and Film General Directorate (RTC), Jesus Hernandez Torres, today officially confirmed his attendance to the Tashkent Film Festival in the Soviet Union, which will be held from 23 May to 2 June of this year. The official visit of the RTC director is a part of the activities commemorating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union. The delegation will also attend the activities of the days of the Mexican film, which will take place at the conclusion of the Tashkent festival.

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS -- Mexico has attained a trade surplus of $3,890,300,000 during the first quarter of 1984. Exports totaled $6,117,800,000 and imports $2,227,500,000. The growth in exports resulted mainly from a 47.8-percent increase in nontraditional exports. Oil exports grew 13.2 percent. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 May 84 pp 3, 9 PA]

NEW OIL FIELD -- Mario Ramon Beteta, director of Mexican Petroleum, has confirmed that a "giant" field of light oil (ISTMO) has been discovered in the Caparroso-Sen region, 40 km from Villahermosa, Tabasco. The field covers an area of 300 sq km and should produce 6,000 barrels of oil and 15 million cubic feet of gas daily. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 5 May 84 p 3 PA]

NORIEGA REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

PA212015 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 May 84 p 1 A

[Article by Edwin Wald]

[Text] Osvaldo Casis de Leon, 34, was killed, and Mirna Gonzalez, 21, was seriously injured in a violent collision last night. The fatal accident involved the Toyota in which the victims were traveling and a BMW 745 that, according to eyewitnesses, was occupied by Gen Manuel A. Noriega, his driver, and a companion. The BMW hit the other automobile at great speed, hurling it against a roadside stand, which collapsed.

Casis de Leon was taken by a sublieutenant named Escudero to the Rio Abajo Hospital, where he died, while Mirna Gonzalez was taken to the San Fernando Clinic by a Lieutenant Burrel, where she was treated by Dr Alberto Montes. She was subsequently transferred to the emergency room at the Social Security Hospital.

Although LA PRENSA was unable to obtain any information from the duty officer at the headquarters of the Defense Forces or from the traffic officer at the Santo Tomas Hospital, named Hurtado, Sublieutenant Escudero provided the information about the Toyota, although not about the BMW, whose occupants were apparently unhurt.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST SINKING OF 'FIDELITY'

PA212041 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 May 84

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Hugo Torrijos Jr, director of Consular and Ships Affairs, today told RPC that his office received instructions from President Jorge Illueca and the Panamanian Foreign Ministry to file a formal protest to the Governments of Iraq and Iran over the sinking of Fidelity, a Panamanian cargo ship, in Persian Gulf waters on Friday. Torrijos could not give a figure for the total property loss but deplored the disappearance of three crewmen, whose deaths are assumed. Asked if the United States has officially offered Panama protection for ships in the Persian Gulf, he said: None, so far.

ARDITO ON COOPERATION, DRUG TRAFFIC, BANKING

PA201748 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2245 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Bogota, 18 May (DPA) -- Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta today announced his total cooperation with the government of Colombian President Belisario Betancur in the campaign against drug trafficking and warned that although he will not lift the banking discretion [reserva] regarding Colombian capital deposited in Panama he will participate in cooperation aimed at halting the smuggling of illegal money.

"We will maintain banking discretion, but will find a way to prevent Panama from being a center of financial operations for the drug-trafficking mafia," stated Ardito Barletta, who yesterday was proclaimed the winner of the 6 May presidential elections in his country.

The 46-year-old economist, leader of the official National Democratic Union (UNADE), said that as a Panamanian, as a neighbor of Colombia, and as a friend of President Betancur, he feels compelled to cooperate in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Ardito Barletta, who defeated former President Arnulfo Arias by a close margin, made a statement to the Bogota CARACOL Network.

"From the viewpoint of the national needs of Panama, it is fundamental that we make a permanent effort so that our country will not become the ground used by international drug traffickers for any purpose. In that sense the national government and the Defense Forces have been contributing to the international campaign to prevent this from happening," the Panamanian president-elect added.

In another part of his statement, the former vice president of the World Bank for Latin America denied the possibility that Panama will lift its banking discretion, despite the fact that it is well known that many drug traffickers of Colombian, U.S., Peruvian, and other nationalities amass large sums of dollars in banks of this country.

With regard to this, the Panamanian president-elect stated: "Here, again, we must consider the national interests of Panama. In the Republic of Panama we have an important international banking center, which is the result of a number of favorable and positive factors within the Latin American area for such a center to exist. One of the most important aspects of this center is the so-called banking secrecy [secreto] which, as is known, exists in countries such as Switzerland, Singapore, and other banking centers of this kind around the world."

"However, this does not mean that Panama, in a plan of positive cooperation with sister countries such as Colombia, will not take certain measures regarding the entry of dollars of doubtful origin," the Panamanian president-elect explained.

RESOLUTION PROCLAIMS ARDITO PRESIDENT 20 MAY

PA211841 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 May 84 pp A1, C10

[Resolution No 235 issued by the Electoral Tribunal of Panama on 20 May, proclaiming the president and first and second vice presidents of the Republic of Panama]

[Text] The Electoral Tribunal, exercising its constitutional and legal powers,

WHEREAS:

By means of a resolution issued on 11 May 1984, the National Vote Counting Board decided to send to the Electoral Tribunal all documentation accumulated on the tally of 39 tally sheets counted by that body, listing its reasons for doing so in the mentioned resolution, of which the significant portion reads as follows:

"1. To send to the Electoral Tribunal the tally sheets from the 39 Electoral Circuits that have been counted by this board, setting on record the fact that the tally sheet corresponding to the Electoral Circuit of San Miguelito has already been sent to the Tribunal.

"2. To draw up the tally sheet corresponding to the vote count, deliberations, and actions taken by this National Vote Counting Board in accordance with the provisions of Decree No 8 of 15 January 1984, which regulates the Electoral Code, in which the following shall be set on record:

"a. The overall figures of the count of the 39 tally sheets from the Electoral Circuits that were counted by this National Vote Counting Board during its sessions from Sunday, 6 May, to date, reflecting the total number of votes cast for presidential and vice presidential candidates of the Republic resulting from the sum total of the votes recorded in the 39 tally sheets from the Electoral Circuits, including challenged and unchallenged sheets.

"b. The total number of votes listed for candidates for president and vice presidents of the Republic in the tally sheets from those Electoral Circuits that have suffered no challenge whatsoever.

"c. The total number of votes for candidates for president and vice presidents of the Republic appearing on the tally sheets of Electoral Circuits that, according to this board's knowledge, have been the subject of challenges or requests for annulment, so that the Electoral Tribunal may rule on these challenges, subject to a verification of the polling booths of the corresponding circuit.

"3. To put on record the fact that, according to the 39 circuit tally sheets counted thus far, some polling booths have not been counted, which the Electoral Tribunal must identify, count, and include in the results of the respective circuits, always provided said tally sheets meet the requirements and formalities established by law.

"4. This National Vote Counting Board declares that it is legally barred from and incapable of issuing a proclamation of election to the posts of president and vice presidents of the Republic because the number of votes reflected in the 18 challenged tally sheets affected the results of said election.

"5. To request the Electoral Tribunal to return, as expeditiously as possible, a ruling on the requests for annulment or impugnation filed against the tally sheets from the corresponding polling places, so as to determine exactly the number of valid votes for candidates for the presidency of the Republic, according to the votes cast and reflected in the 39 tally sheets from the Electoral Circuits.

"6. To ask that, following the resolution of the requests for impugnation and a comparison of the tally sheets of the Electoral Circuits with the tally sheets from the respective circuits [as published], the Electoral Tribunal proceed to proclaim as the president and vice presidents of the Republic those who have received a majority of the votes cast during the elections of 6 May 1984."

The matter having been raised in the foregoing terms, it was the Electoral Tribunal's duty to proceed in accordance with the provisions of Article 293 of the Electoral Code, which says:

"ARTICLE 239. Any voting results that are pending because of the filing of a request for annulment of the election may not be added to the overall vote count until the Electoral Tribunal reaches a final decision on said request. Any infringement of this provision will invalidate actions taken with regard to the proclamation of the candidates whose total number of votes may be affected by the results of the polling booths that are pending a decision on the request for annulment of the election."

The first step in establishing this mathematical result was to clarify the real figures in the vote count, which had been suspended by the National Vote Counting Board because of the lack of required information, as the tally sheet from Circuit 8-6 in the San Miguelito District, previously sent to this Tribunal, did not show the quantitative information on the votes cast and their distribution in that electoral district.

Therefore, the Electoral Tribunal, in plenary session no 42 of 15 May 1984, resolved to count the votes on the tally sheets from Circuit 8-6 of San Miguelito and to add them to the totals of the other 39 tally sheets received from the National Vote Counting Board, which was done on the same date, 15 May 1984, in the presence of all of the Electoral Tribunal officials, auditors from the Comptroller General's Office, representatives of the various political parties, and media representatives.

The results of the 40 tally sheets containing all votes cast in the Republic in the presidential and vice presidential elections were established as follows, broken down by the alliances within which the majority of the electorate votes were divided:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

Party	President	First Vice President	Second Vice President
Liberal	28,568	28,401	28,358
Democratic Revolutionary	175,722	173,877	173,542
Frampo	5,280	5,254	5,274
Labor	45,384	45,119	44,744
Republican	34,215	33,792	33,706
Panamenista	11,579	11,503	11,457
Totals	300,748	297,946	297,111

OPPOSITION ALLIANCE

Party	President	First Vice President	Second Vice President
Christian Democratic	46,963	46,504	46,647
Molirena	30,737	30,094	29,441
Authentic Panamenista	221,335	219,426	219,521
Totals	299,035	296,024	295,609

As to the votes won by the other parties, which will determine their continued survival, they as as follows:

Party	Total Votes
People's Party	4,598
Popular Action Party	13,782
Popular Nationalist Party	15,976
Workers' Socialist Party	2,095
Workers' Revolutionary Party	3,969

Thus, in accordance with the last part of Article 293 of the Electoral Code, it was up to the Electoral Tribunal to decide on the requests for annulment of the results of various booths submitted to the electoral organizations, to determine if the above figures underwent any changes.

On this subject, the office of the Secretary General of the Electoral Tribunal issued the following statement on 20 May 1984:

"The undersigned, as Secretary General of the Electoral Tribunal, hereby declares that, in accordance with the existing evidence in this Office all requests for annulment of the results of various polling booths have been rejected for various reasons of form.

"It is also stated for the record that the resolutions issued by the Electoral Tribunal on the requests for annulment have been duly issued by edict, as were those issued to decide on the requests for reconsideration filed on some of them by interested parties.

"(Signed) Everardo E. Tomlinson H., Secretary General of the Electoral Tribunal."

In view of the current circumstances, it is evident that the figures established in the vote count of 15 May 1984 are not subject to any changes and that they, therefore, reflect the final result of the presidential and vice presidential elections of 6 May 1984.

Thus, the Electoral Tribunal, exercising its constitutional and Legal powers,

Results

To proclaim Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta as the president-elect; Eric Arturo del Valle as the first vice president-elect; and Dr Roderick Esquivel as the second vice president-elect.

It is therefore ordered that the necessary credentials be issued upon expiration of the legal period of time.

Issued in the city of Panama on 20 May 1984,
Let it be published and implemented.
Cesar Quintero, President; Rolando Murgas Torraza, Vice President; Yolanda Pulice de Rodriguez, spokesman; Everardo E. Tomlinson H., Secretary General

FEP COMMUNIQUE ON CURRENT NATIONAL PROBLEMS

PA220232 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 May 84 p 10 A

[Communique issued by the Federation of Panamanian Students, FEP, in Panama City; date not given]

[Excerpts] The FEP, following a meeting of its Federal Executive Council with national leaders of student associations, has deemed it necessary to express its views on the studious youth's most serious problems. We, the Panamanian students, have discussed and reflected on the country's political, economic, and social situation regarding the educational crisis afflicting the Panamanian student movement. We have reached united conclusions and agreed on priority tasks that must be carried out.

Regarding the electoral campaign that focused national attention, we must condemn the postponement of classes, because it was a move to influence the young student's critical role in the elections. Nevertheless, we believe that the programmatic platform around which the electoral polarization revolved, did not take into account the interests of the youths, the students, and the Panamanian people. The false options imposed on our people were advocated by the same dominant economic sectors that have denied the people their participation in politics, and their right to a dignified scientific and democratic education. Therefore, the Panamanian student movement, as well as other popular sectors with no electoral commitment, will be the standard-bearer of the historical aspirations and demands of the poorest Panamanians.

The national community has been hit not only by the political crisis, but also by the economic and social crisis which afflict poorer households more strongly. We have seen how a number of popular achievements, which have cost much sweat and sacrifice, have been eroded. The worsening problems of the lack of housing, unemployment, the high cost of living, low wages, unhealthiness, crime, and the disintegration of the family make a desperate situation.

A youth, who attends school with the hope of securing a professional career who sees with discouragement and concern the 45,000 high school graduates and more than 5,000 professionals graduating from the University who are unemployed, cannot remain impassive or silent in view of the uncertain present and future facing our homeland.

As for the international situation, and particularly in Central America, we agreed to support any effort aimed at achieving a negotiated political solution such as the Contadora Group effort that would guarantee a dignified peace, trust, and cooperation between the peoples of the region. Hence, we firmly oppose any military intervention and, regarding this, we denounce before the world the illegal use of our territory by the United States as a base for attacks on sovereignty and integrity; we particularly denounce its dirty or nondeclared war against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people.

Having said this, the directorate of the organized student movement wishes to send a fraternal welcome to all Panamanian students in schools and makes a call on all to maintain your combative and united attitude.

In the name of the defense and unity of the student movement

In the name of a scientific education that is democratic and popular

Eternal glory to our martyrs
Jose Didimo Escobar
Secretary General
Identification Card No 78441

STUDENTS CLOSE UNIVERSITY FOR 24 HOURS

PA211738 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Students at the Santa Maria la Antigua University suspended activities this morning in protest of the latest political incidents. According to spokesmen for this demonstration, classes will be suspended for 24 hours. Some students went to the Ricardo J. Alfaro Avenue to distribute leaflets among drivers, explaining the reason for their protest.

Traffic was interrupted on several occasions, but members of the Defense Forces intervened to prevent traffic jams. There was no violence in this morning's incident. These students had staged a similar protest before.

NICARAGUAN-HONDURAN BORDER COMMISSION PROPOSED

PA211618 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1917 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Caracas, 20 May (DPA) -- Venezuela will propose to the Contadora Group that a border commission between Nicaragua and Honduras be created to prevent a possible warlike confrontation between the two countries. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul announced the proposal in Caracas today.

"I have initiated contacts to this effect. It is a praiseworthy initiative that can prevent a confrontation between Nicaragua and Honduras," Morales Paul stated. "I believe that the four ambassadors of the Contadora Group, with the help of military attaches, can contribute in a practical way to alleviating the tensions between those nations," he added.

The Contadora Group was created by Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela on the Panamanian island of Contadora in order to contribute to the search for formulas for peace in Central America. Venezuela wants to contribute to the prevention of "incidents that may aggravate the situation in the strife-torn region," he concluded.

Paz Denies Knowledge of Plan

FL212058 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardro Paz Barnica has said he knows nothing about the efforts of Venezuela and other members of the Contadora Group to create a commission to supervise the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul had said the previous week that the presence of a Contadora Group commission on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras would be favorable for peace.

Paz Barnica said that if Venezuela seeks the creation of a commission for such an objective, the governments involved will have to request it and, to date, Honduras has made no such request. Nevertheless, the Honduran foreign secretary described the intentions of the Venezuelan foreign minister as honest. He said careful study must precede the creation of a commission to supervise the border in order not to become accomplices of the capricious claims of the Nicaraguan Government. He spoke in favor of a global and regional solution to the Central American crisis, stating that, because internal conflicts are affecting the region, steps should be taken to achieve internal reconciliation. Paz Barnica said that at the Contadora Group meeting to be held this July, a preliminary draft for a peace treaty will be drawn up under the political responsibility of the five Central American countries, and this draft will include political, security, and economic considerations.

COSTA RICA

MONGE MEETS WITH AREA ECONOMY MINISTERS

PA191924 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge [words indistinct] Central American countries in the economic area. He reiterated to the area economy ministers [words indistinct] efforts to reactivate the CACM. Monge spoke to the economy ministers of Central America who met in San Jose today.

He told them: If we show a great inability to understand one another in the political sphere, we should at least have some ability to understand one another in the economic sphere and must make an effort to restore regional trade and integration. He added that his government is willing to continue the efforts to reactivate the CACM. He also noted that he was pleased that the meeting had been held in San Jose after several months in which the men responsible for Central American integration had not met.

The meeting of Central American economy ministers ended at the auditorium of the National Insurance Institute this afternoon.

ELECTRICITY SALE TO NICARAGUA, HONDURAS SUSPENDED

PA181750 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has suspended the sale of electricity to Nicaragua and Honduras. The measure was adopted by the Government Council as a result of a serious accumulation of sediment affecting the main energy producing plant in the country. The Costa Rican authorities have been prompted to adopt serious measures to avoid rationing electricity. Costa Rica will not export electricty until the sedimentation is eliminated and the situation is normalized.

MORA VALVERDE SPEAKS ON NEUTRALITY, FOREIGN DEBT

PA190355 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 4-10 May 84 pp 6, 7

[Speech by Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party; broadcast over Radio Reloj on 30 April]

[Excerpts] Tomorrow, 1 May, our working class celebrates another Labor Day, struggling for the defense and broadening of its rights, which have been trampled on by the powerful.

Our people are facing serious problems, and our party has drafted a short-term struggle plan, the objectives of which can unquestionably be achieved through a strong and tenacious effort by the organized popular masses headed by the working class.

It is evident that the most serious and imminent danger that threatens us now is the threat of war. President Monge, probably aware that the Reagan and Pentagon policies would eventually involve Costa Rica in the war they are preparing for Central America, decided to declare the neutrality of Costa Rica. The CIA is determined to push Costa Rica into a war with Nicaragua. I believe that President Monge took the step with sincerity. However, Reagan's agents and the accomplices of those agents in our government laughed, and continue to laugh, at him. Costa Rica is not now neutral in the war that Nicaragua is waging to defend itself from the constant aggressions of the Pentagon and the CIA. Costa Rica has been turned into a field of military operations and political intrigue against Nicaragua. I take personal responsibility for these charges. Pastora has become a front and an instrument of the CIA. Our land is a staging point for aggressions against Nicaragua. Tons of arms have crossed our land from Panama for Pastora.

Twice the northern area of our country has been on the brink of being occupied by a mercenary army called a "peace force." This is a maneuver invented by the CIA. Naturally, if our country had been invaded on either of those two occasions under any excuse, it is certain that peace would have ended in our country. Let no one doubt this. The patriotic heritage of our grandfathers still runs through the blood of the Costa Rican people.

However, the CIA and the [U.S.] ambassador are persistent. The ambassador has already told us that at the end of this year he will bring to Costa Rica 800 military engineers to generously construct roads and bridges on two border areas. Why 800 military engineers? Who is going to pay for them? Who is going to finance the roads and bridges? The fact is that we already have many new roads in the north that have emerged in a surprising manner. They probably gave us very discreet loans to finance the roads they needed. The same thing will happen on the other border to facilitate the movement of the Southern Command. My conscience tells me, and I cannot and must not remain silent, that our country has begun to be occupied by U.S. forces. It can be seen clearly that the president himself is not being very successful in defending his neutrality policy. The world has eyes to see what is happening, what is said or written. Is this why President Monge decided to take a 1-month trip to Europe, to defend Costa Rica's prestige, as he has said very unconvincingly, at a time when it seems that the Central American conflagration could occur when least expected? On the eve of his departure, Luis Alberto Monge ordered the confiscation of a radio broadcasting station and some arms from Pastora. This has occurred on several occasions. He could use this in Europe to defend, according to his plan, the sincerity of his neutrality policy. However, this is not sufficient to make neutrality a reality, and facts are what counts. How many more radio stations and how many more arms has the CIA brought in covertly with the millions of dollars available to it? Does the president realize that Radio Impacto is a powerful station with repeater stations in El Salvador and Honduras, and that it is dedicated to vomiting libel and slander against the Nicaraguan government? The existence of this station is the clearest refutation of this government's neutrality policy. I believe that President Monge has good intentions. However, these have little value because I presume that the IMF and the CIA do not permit him the freedom to act as a president.

The most serious problem our country faces at the present time in the economic field is the foreign debt. This amounts to almost $4 billion, and this forces us to pay $500-600 million every year to service the debt. This means that the Yankee bankers get everything that is produced by our principal economic resources: coffee, bananas, beef, and sugar are not sufficient to pay these bankers. In other words, our people will have to continue working for them.

What are we going to eat? What are we going to use to purchase abroad the goods that are indispensable for our lives and our work? Will the people have to continue working and go hungry so that the Yankee bankers can amass millions at the expense of our misery? This is unjust, and, more than unjust it is criminal. However, the IMF, which represents the bankers of imperialism, has managed to subject our government to its mandates. The IMF is now practically the great economic and financial dictator in our country. This is truly intolerable. We cannot and must not subject ourselves to this merciless dictatorship by U.S. banking capital. Above all else, we are obliged to defend our right to live. If the IMF and the Yankee bankers do not want to extend the payment terms of our debt or to change the usurious interest rates that we have to pay, we have the right to declare a moratorium with the support of our justice system and the democratic conscience of the world. We must refuse to pay until our debts are in line with a more realistic and just plan. The people of Costa Rica must mobilize to force the government to declare a moratorium on our foreign debt.

It has been said that there could be reappraisals. They will give us no more dollars and will make our access to U.S. markets difficult, to buy as well as to sell. However, they cannot punish us with hunger because we do not eat dollars. We eat rice, beans, corn, fruits, vegetables, oil, beef, milk, and other products.

All this that we eat and much more are beneath our soil, thousands of tons of which are lost because our governments, restricted by many special interests, are incapable of getting them out.

It is not a question of abolishing private property. It is not an effort to ruin anyone. It is a question of disrupting many special interests, of ignoring many absurd prejudices, of making the landowners toe the line in order to make the land produce. It is also a question of enacting the necessary laws so that our food production will truly serve to improve the nutrition of our people and not to increase the wealth of the great speculators.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON DIALOGUE WITH REBELS, NICARAGUA ISSUE

PM171452 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 May 84 p 4

[President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte interviewed by Jesus Ceberio in San Salvador -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: You have announced a peacemaking plan, which in a second stage includes a national dialogue in which the left will be able to take part. What does this mean?

Answer: I have set out an overall strategy which proceeds from the assumption that a military solution resolves nothing. I believe in a political solution. There are two views about this: Some people say that since there are guerrillas it is necessary to negotiate with them; others believe that this can only be ended by eliminating them with bullets. In both instances the symptoms and not the causes of the violence are being treated. I wish to tackle the causes.

Question: But the military want a military solution.

Answer: That is not true.

Question: And is it not true, either, that the United States wants it?

Answer: No, in the Armed Forces' proclamation, which has culminated in these elections, four points were put forward to resolve the crisis, which did not include firing more shots. What could be happening is that that thought is perhaps not being conveyed to all levels of command, and that is why there are different views in the Army. The same thing is happening in the United States, but the economic assistance shows that it is not acting solely from an aggressive stance. I wish to make the Army and the United States realize this; that El Salvador's sovereignty must be respected and the strategy which is determined here must be accepted.

Question: During the campaign you said that you would not negotiate with weapons on the table, but the guerrillas are not going to disarm without a prior agreement.

Answer: By that I do not mean that I will not talk with the guerrillas because they have guns. I used a figure of speech to express the fact that I do not accept that the method of force should prevail. The guerrillas must realize that the people reject this method. This does not mean that their stance does not have real causes: institutional violence, cultural violence, and nazi-fascist violence. My government's task is to eliminate these causes.

Question: After that you announced a national dialogue. Will you make the left's participation dependent on a cease-fire?

Answer: No. Once an atmosphere of security and a political area have been created, I will summon all Salvadorans to that national dialogue. At that moment the guerrillas will have to decide whether or not to join in the political process. If they do not do so, the Salvadorans will realize that they are criminals and they will be isolated as regards national and world opinion.

Question: Do the Armed Forces accept this plan?

Answer: I am expounding a president's strategy to you. It is not a matter of tomorrow or the past. It is a whole process.

Question: In your opinion, the fact that Sergio Ramirez and Miguel D'Escoto have declared themselves prepared to include the issue of Sandinist assistance to the Salvadoran guerrillas in a comprehensive negotiation with the United States is conclusive evidence that that assistance exists. What are you going to do about it?

Answer: I remarked to a U.S. senator that I wish to tell the Nicaraguan people that it is unfair that their government is interfering in another nation's affairs and that I am prepared to go to Nicaragua and tell them so. That was interpreted as meaning that I was going to negotiate the matter with them. That is untrue. We want El Salvador's sovereignty to be respected, and we will respect Nicaragua's sovereignty. We are not going to allow them to continue to trifle with our people.

CHAVEZ MENA DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, U.S. VISIT

PA181424 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1701 GMT 17 May 84

[Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena interviewed in Tegucigalpa, by unidentified reporters -- live]

[Text] [Question indistinct].

[Chavez Mena] The commitment for peace has always been present because there is always peace between El Salvador and Honduras. They have excellent relations. The Border Commission is working and progress has been made. I hope that a new agreement will be reached today, and it was a matter we discussed today.

[Question indistinct]

[Chavez Mena] Who said that? Ask the press about that. What I said is that the Border Commission is working, and it has made a lot of progress recently. One of the subjects we discussed was the effort that must be made to speed up that work.

[Question] In its political campaign, the Christian Democratic Party promised to hold a dialogue with the Salvadoran guerrillas. Will this promise be kept?

[Chavez Mena] The present government and the Christian Democratic Party have always felt it is important to exhaust, through the Peace Commission, every means of understanding to get the armed groups to join the democratic and political process. I think this is fundamental.

[Question] Are those the thoughts of the Christian Democratic Party?

[Chavez Mena] The current administration created a Peace Commission which held direct talks with them to make efforts to get them to join the democratic process. I think it is important for the armed groups to understand now that the democratic people have expressed their democratic nature and faith. Therefore, the guerrillas should join the democratic process and abandon the weapons.

[Question] What is your opinion of Major D'Aubuisson's rejection of the election results in El Salvador?

[Chavez Mena] The elections were legally established. People went to the polls freely. (?Yesterday), the Central Electoral Council erased any doubts as to the legality and honesty of the elections.

[Question] What is your opinion of the military exercises between the United States and Honduras?

[Chavez Mena] I think that the actions aimed at establishing security ties as actions of legitimate defense which our people undertake are necessary and important in Central America. It must be recognized that Central America, particularly El Salvador, is a victim of foreign aggression. This is a real, objective, concrete, and evident fact.

[Question] Now that you will go to Guatemala, what matters will you discuss with the Guatemalan president?

[Chavez Mena] I beg your pardon?

[Question] What will you discuss with the Guatemalan president during your visit there?

[Chavez Mena] Well, it will be a courtesy visit, which President-elect Duarte is making throughout Central America. This courtesy visit is aimed at reencouraging relations among Central American. Guatemala is a neighboring country that is important for all of us. We decided to make this tour today and tomorrow. We will visit the United States next week because international matters are very important to us.

[Question] What will the message to President Reagan be?

[Chavez Mena] I don't know, but it is important to tell you that we -- particularly I, who have met with President Reagan many times -- are very thankful for all the support he has given to the Salvadoran people in an effort to seek and achieve peace and democracy for my country.

[Question] What support will be asked from him for the Duarte administration?

[Chavez Mena] To continue with a good economic assistance to solve social and economic problems. Reagan has clearly stated that there is an internal cause for the Salvadoran conflict but that there is also an external aggression under way. We need economic and military assistance.

[Question] Will this carry the support of Suazo Cordova?

[Chavez Mena] I cannot give you any details because the meeting will be held next week.

NEW GOVERNMENT EXPECTED TO MAKE MILITARY CHANGES

PA211523 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 21 May 84

[Text] Highly placed diplomatic sources in this city have informed "Sunday News Focus" that changes in some of the country's military sectors are to be expected at the beginning of the new government's first month. Some of these changes, prompted particularly by the human rights issue, were reportedly arrived at by common agreement a year ago during U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit. The request for government changes is linked to the U.S. economic and military aid El Salvador will receive.

RIVERA Y DAMAS ON VIOLENCE, DUARTE ELECTION

PA211658 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 21 May 84

[Excerpts] San Salvador Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas today reported in the cathedral here that 35 Salvadorans had died violently 11-17 May, 29 of them during military activities.

Referring to the election of the new government, he said:

[Begin Rivera y Damas recording -- in progress] ...to President-elect Duarte, whom I congratulate on his high honor. [applause] Let there be more aid for development than military aid; let our right to self-determination be respected. [applause] I believe that we have reached a crucial moment: Either we decide to build a peace based on justice, liberty, truth, and love, undertaking our roles with dignity, or we resign ourselves, for who knows how long, to the task of providing the corpses.

800 REFUGEES RETURN FROM HONDURAN TERRITORY

PA212316 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 May 84 p 46

[Text] Approximately 800 Salvadoran refugees who were located in several border sectors within Honduran territory returned to national territory yesterday and are now in San Miguel, according to official reports. According to information provided, the Salvadorans entered Honduran territory fleeing the violence here; they had been there for some time, until they got news that they could return to Salvadoran territory.

It is reported that they have been temporarily located in San Miguel, but government officials will probably relocate them to their places of origin during this week. Thus, they will be able to start a new life, dedicated to their normal activities. For security reasons, no names or places of origin are mentioned for the refugees; however, it has been revealed that pertinent data will be released after the appropriate census is prepared.

REBELS RAID NEIGHBORHOOD, 'RECRUITED' 60 YOUTHS

PA200254 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpt] Grave concern has prevailed since last night among parents in San Jose Las Flores neighborhood, 10 km north of San Salvador. Reports reveal that some 300 heavily armed FMLN members raided the San Jose las Flores neighborhood during the early evening hours, gathered all those living in the area, harangued them for approximately 90 minutes, and then recruited more than 60 local youths -- taking them to areas unknown.

Some witnesses have revealed to YSKL's reporters that the lefitsts came from an undetermined point on Guazapa Hill and took the youths with them toward areas unknown at approximately 2100. Despite insistent calls being issued, the leftist rebels have yet to release the youths, and it is feared that an operation will be launched in the area to seek the youths recruited by the terrorists.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS GUERRILLA ATTACK, FIGHTING

Corporal Killed in San Salvador

PA200306 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Urban guerrillas killed Corporal Victor Manuel Saldivar of the elite Ramon Belloso Battalion yesterday, Friday, on Castro Moran Avenue in San Salvador. Corporal Victor Manuel Saldivar was walking along the avenue when three young guerrillas members machinegunned him from a passing vehicle. It has been reported that, in addition to the Ramon Belloso Battalion corporal's death, a National Police inspector was wounded in the attack.

Clashes in La Union

PA211600 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Your attention, please. Here is a report from our heroic militias in northern La Union Department: At 1000 on 18 May, FMLN militia patrols clashed with forces belonging to the Belloso Battalion, the Gringo battalion, in (Guapusquil) in Jiquilisco. Fierce fighting ensued, during which the FMLN inflicted seven casualties on the Belloso Battalion troops. Our militia forces withdrew without any problems.

Here is more information from our militias in northern La Union Department: At 0800 on 19 May, FMLN patrols became aware of movements by the Conchagua Battalion and engaged that battalion in fierce fighting near El Portillo, Nueva Esparta. At that same hour, another enemy advance was discovered in El Escalon, in the jurisdiction of Polores. Our militias clashed with the dictatorship's forces and inflicted several casualties on them. At 1600 on the same day, FMLN militia forces clashed with government forces in (Cerusbado), in the jurisdiction of Lislique. The cowardly enemy withdrew to Lislique, after which we withdrew without any problems.

From here in Morazan Department, we want to send our revolutionary greeting to the heroic militias of La Union Department, which have attacked and are again working to erode the special forces employed by the dictatorship and imperialism.

Rebels Ambush Company

PA220150 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Attention, attention, Salvadoran people. Radio Venceremos has received an important military report from San Miguel Department. Much attention to this military information: Guerrilla units of the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade have ambushed and forced a Cazadores company to withdrew. The information we have received states that early this morning, 21 May, guerrilla units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade dealt a hard blow to Colonel Domingo Monterrosa's troops. Our units successfully ambushed three trucks transporting a Cazadores Battalion company with mines and rifles.

The three-truck enemy convoy was going from Ciudad Barrios to Chapeltique. They were returning from an operation in the northern areas of San Miguel, areas that were supposedly free of guerrillas. The area where the ambush took place had been occupied by enemy forces. Our guerrilla units infiltrated the area and reached the ambush site despite the heavy security of the enemy forces. Our companeros have informed us that one of the trucks transporting 40 soldiers was completely destroyed by one of the mines placed by our guerrillas. Early reports state that the enemy suffered 25 dead and 5 wounded. During this ambush the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade units stopped the advance of this Cazadores Battalion company. The Cazadores left, carrying their dead and wounded.

The Cazadores Battalion company ambushed by our guerrilla units was part of a battalion previously dismantled by our forces in the northern area of San Miguel Department. This same battalion was reorganized with troops from various units.

This shows the audacity and capacity of our guerrilla units who, despite their inferiority in numbers and equipment, hit the puppet Army's troops hard, stopping the enemy's advance.

This bold attack by the FMLN comes at a time when Duarte is in the United States begging for more military aid for the Army that defends the rich oligarchs and at a time when Duarte is saying that the Army is spending 150,000 rounds of ammunition in 1 day. Our revolutionary forces do not need all those bullets, they do not need all of those millions to continue defeating the Army that defends the rich oligarchs. This small action has demonstrated that with a small guerrilla unit, a handful of bold and brave men fighting for the interests of the people and the poor, with only a few pounds of explosive, have destroyed a military truck, inflicting 25 dead and 5 wounded on the dictatorship and have stopped the enemy's advance.

This is how the people's forces fight. Domingo Monterrosa's troops are being defeated. This information was sent to Radio Venceremos by Companero (Chello), head of the guerrilla unit that carried out this successful operation.

We reiterate our combative and revolutionary greeting to the guerrillas, combatant companeros, who outwitted enemy security, placed the explosive charges, and annihilated dozens of enemy soldiers. With audacity, intelligence, and decision we will defeat the intervention, and the revolution will triumph.

GUILLERMO UNGO INTERVIEWED ON DUARTE VICTORY

PM181058 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 17 May 84 p 10

[Guillermo Ungo, FDR-FMLN leader, interviewed by Paolo Brera in Italy; date not given]

[Text] Guillermo Ungo, the 50-year-old Salvadoran opposition leader, one of the political leaders of the guerrilla forces, is small and his mild appearance suggests a director of a center for the study of the humanities rather than one of the leaders of the FDR-FMLN. Guillermo Ungo is in Italy at the moment, having attended the Italian Socialist Party congress.

[Brera] Mr Ungo, what is your opinion of the [Salvadoran] elections?

[Ungo] The real power has not altered, nor has the regime's repressive structure. It is purely a change of individuals. Duarte's legitimacy is nonexistent. Only 60 percent of the electorate voted, and many of those that did so were driven to vote by fear of being labeled subversives if they did not. Such a label can cost you your life in El Salvador.

Over 45,000 people have been assassinated by state terrorism. Under such conditions Duarte has no legitimacy, but acts as a figleaf for Reagan in order to legitimize, in the eyes of Congress and the public, the intervention that the U.S. President desires and is planning for El Salvador. Reagan's latest speech is virtually a declaration of war and creates the possibility of a large-scale intervention in the near future, with a primitive and ignorant display of anticommunism. This is a difficult moment. Duarte's role is twofold: He is the best man for the intervention, and at the same time he is personally in favor of negotiation. He will soon have to resolve this dilemma himself in practice: He will have to decide whether to be the man of negotiation and peace or the man of war and U.S. intervention. Our proposal is unchanged: We are willing to conduct a real dialogue that is not a sham. Our proposal of negotiations is even more valid now that Duarte will be president.

[Brera] Are you willing to accept the mediation of the Contadora Group?

[Ungo] In February we talked about a direct dialogue involving the front, the government, and the United States, with the necessary mediations and suitable international witnesses. We are flexible with regard to their identities, but we have made no precise proposal because agreement on both sides is needed. We are putting forward a political platform: peace, sovereignty, national independence, observance of human rights and political freedom, the reactivation of the economy, and the creation of a provisional government open to all forces and closed only to the fascist D'Aubuisson that will lay the foundations for an agrarian reform and financial reform. And free general elections.

[Brera] How much of El Salvador is controlled by the front?

[Ungo] The Kissinger report unwittingly gives a fairly true assessment when it acknowledges that there are two centers of power in El Salvador. The front controls a considerable proportion of the territory, where there is a civil administration. Including troops and militiamen, we have over 200,000 people in arms. In 4 years of war we have grown sixfold, while the Army, for all the U.S. aid, has grown only threefold. The guerrillas have altered the balance of forces in their favor. On the other hand, this is a war of movement, not of position. The Army, which has tanks, helicopters, and vehicles that we do not have, can succeed in entering areas controlled by the front, but not in staying there. One cannot talk in terms of liberated areas. But I could estimate that we control one-fourth of the territory.

[Brera] What is the impact of U.S. aid to the government?

[Ungo] Washington has already donated over $1 billion in both economic and military aid in 4 years. For this year Congress has already allocated $0.5 billion, 8 times more than 3 years ago. I will tell you, however, that though the "investment" is increasing, the "yield" is falling. Some of the weapons supplied to the Army end up in the guerrillas' hands.

VENCEREMOS VIEWS DUARTE U.S. VISIT, ELECTION

Visit Shows 'Servility'

PA181734 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte is going to the United States. He has not yet taken over the post assigned to him by the CIA, and Jose Napoleon Duarte is already going to the United States to kneel at Ronald Reagan's feet, to take a loyalty oath, and to thank Reagan for electing him president.

Jose Napoleon Duarte is going to Washington to receive his instructions, to receive orders on Reagan's interventionist plans. The imposition of Duarte was the first step the CIA took in connection with those plans. The second step was taken a few hours after the Central Electoral Council announced that Duarte had won by 100,000 colones, as Rodriguez Eguizabal stated. The second step included the arrival at Salvadoran ports of U.S. weapons for the puppet Army. These weapons, eventually, will end up in our possession.

The words "Duarte" and "intervention" mean the same. Facts are making this absolutely clear.

Duarte's trip to the United States is a shameful demonstration of servility. It is an insult to national sovereignty and independence by the new president elected by the CIA. Duarte's first concern has been shamefully run into Reagan's arms. He is not interested in meeting with the peasants who have been put off their lands. He is not concerned with the state of extreme poverty of the workers living in the poor neighborhoods. Duarte is not worried about the price of vegetable oil and staples. He could not care less if dozens of Salvadoran children die daily because of malnutrition. No.

Nor is Duarte interested either in punishing those guilty of murdering more than 40,000 persons, the victims of the regime's Armed Forces. Duarte does not care about the forsaken educational system in the country. No. He, who only has eyes for his power ambitions, could not care less about the country. Duarte's first and only concern has been to pack his bags to go to the empire's capital and kneel before his lord and master.

But let Ronald Reagan know this: That man with circles under his eyes, with a disturbed conscience, and a schizophrenic look who will kneel before him does not represent El Salvador or the Salvadorans. He is a political creation of the CIA and not an expression of our people's will.

We Salvadorans are not lackeys, and we will never kneel before the Yankee aggressor. We fight to rescue national sovereignty and independence, and we fight to win!

Duarte Imposed by Intervention

PA200429 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Duarte is going to the United States to kiss the ring of imperialist power of Ronald Reagan, who is pleased because he has installed a docile and submissive man like Duarte in the Salvadoran presidency. However, it will not be all roses for Napoleon Duarte during his visit to the United States because [words indistinct] accusations against Duarte's election, such as the accusations by Senator Jesse Helms, who asserts that he has evidence that Duarte was made winner of the electoral farce through the work and the grace [obra y gracia] of the CIA, the tenebrous Yankee intelligence agency.

Influential newspapers in the United States are expanding on reports about the U.S. Embassy's brazen intervention in El Salvador and the millions delivered by the CIA to put Duarte in the presidency. It has taken a shady chain of events, machinations, blackmail, bribing of public officials, and all kinds of tricks for Duarte to fulfill his dream of power and Reagan to have a good puppet to carry out his military plans and intervention in El Salvador. The CIA has built a presidential chair for Duarte with dollars to give him power exists only on paper; it is false power, because the U.S. Embassy will be the one issuing orders.

Just as Duarte's presidency has been built by the CIA on paper, his presidency will have the same weakness against a people in arms, a people in arms who already control one-third of the national territory and advances, expanding and strengthening a revolutionary army. This revolutionary army, together with all the Salvadorans, will be the one to build the new power, the people's power, the power with an indestructible basis: the Salvadorans' real will.

Duarte is a president imposed by and for the CIA. He will never be a president of and for the Salvadorans.

VENCEREMOS: 'CRISIS' TO CAUSE ARMY RESHUFFLE

PA190449 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] According to information we have received, seven high military officers of the genocidal Army will be removed from their posts. Reactions by ARENA's [Nationalist Republican Alliance] ultrarightists have occurred already. These announced changes are the result of a new crisis in the Army which has occurred after the electoral farce.

Vides Casanova will be confirmed in his post, but seven other high military officers will be removed. These officers are: Treasury Police Chief Colonel Nicolas Carranza; Colonel Francisco Denis Moran, director of the Training Center for Armed Forces Engineers; Arce Battalion Commander Roberto E. Chavez; Air Force Chief Colonel Rafael Bustillos; Colonel Francisco Moran, CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] president; National Police Director Colonel Reinaldo Lopez; and Colonel Adalberto Cruz, commander of the garrison at San Francisco Gotera in Morazan Department. These are the seven high military offiers whose removal has been approved by General Vides Casanova. A new and deep crisis has occurred in the Armed Forces and has caused these changes.

Unofficial sources have commented on the reaction of ARENA followers and the repercussions that these changes can have on the dictatorship's divided Armed Forces.

In addition, it has been reported to us that Lieutenant Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa will return to the country in June and will be appointed Armed Forces chief in Morazan Department. He will replace Colonel Cruz in this department.

We recall that it was he who, in a former crisis, rebelled in Cabanas Department and demanded the retirement of then Defense Minister General Garcia. Lt Col Ochoa had acquired prestige in the puppet Army because he has apparently attained control of the military situation in Cabanas Department.

VENCEREMOS: U.S. TROOPS ARRIVING IN HONDURAS

PA200338 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Hundreds of U.S. soldiers began arriving today, Saturday, at the San Pedro Sula airport in Honduras, to participate in the "Grenadier I" joint military maneuvers, which will be held shortly near the Salvadoran border. The military maneuvers -- which include the participation of 1,500 U.S. soldiers, the Atonal Battalion of El Salvador, and 3,000 Honduran soldiers -- involve routine infantry exercises, airborne attacks, and antisubversive activities. The maneuvers will be carried out in the Departments of Copan, Ocotepeque, and Santa Barbara -- near the Salvadoran and Guatemalan borders -- and El Paraiso -- near the Nicaraguan border.

A gigantic Hercules C-130 U.S. airplane, which costs approximately $20 million, arrived 72 hours ago carrying war materiel for the "Grenadier I" military maneuvers and crashed at Palmerola Air Force Base, Honduras. At least two U.S. Army soldiers were killed in the crash.

CORRECTION TO VIDES CASANOVA ON DIALOGUE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Vides Casanova Favors Dialogue With FMLN," published in the 21 May Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 9:

Make headline read ... Vides Casanova on Possibility of Dialogue With Rebels ... (correcting wording)

paragraph one, line one make read ... Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Vides Casanova [as heard] has arrived in ... (supplying editorial notation)

GUATEMALA

MEJIA DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, C.A. SITUATION

PA212158 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 20 May 84 p 2

[Text] General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, said yesterday that no candidate will have to take to the streets to protest the elections because they will be pure and totally free. General Mejia Victores added that one of his government's purposes is precisely this complete electoral purity. The government, he added, will not support any candidate, and there will be no official party. He also said that his government will hand over power to the person who the people choose as their new Guatemalan president. This is the main purpose of the government, and it will be strictly observed.

No Military Support to Anyone

Regarding the possibility that Guatemala will provide military support to Costa Rica, General Mejia Victores denied this very emphatically. He said that Guatemala is not a developed country that can offer this kind of assistance. Costa Rica, he added, has Guatemala's moral support. Our country is in solidarity with its cause, but we cannot speak of military support because the few funds our country has are used to solve our own problems.

Military Actions as a Last Resort

Regarding the Central American problem, especially the Sandinist problem, General Mejia Victores said that he hopes there will be a political solution. He added that a military action is only a last resort, when nothing can be resolved, but he believes that with dialogue in Central America, a peaceful solution to the problems will be found.

MEJIA VICTORES TO ATTEND DUARTE INAUGURATION

PA220111 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 20 May 84 p 2

[Excerpt] General Oscar Mejia Victores will travel to El Salvador on 1 June and will attend Jose Napoleon Duarte's inauguration. Mejia Victores had been personally invited by Duarte to attend his inauguration on 1 June. Mejia said yesterday that he had accepted the invitation with pleasure. However, Mejia added that he will go and return on the same day because he has important commitments to keep in Guatemala.

ANDRADE ON REFUGEE RELOCATION, ELECTIONS

PA190228 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, on behalf of the Guatemalan Government, has expressed his satisfaction in the wake of Mexico's official announcement regarding the relocation of Guatemalan refugees in Mexico to places farther away from its border. The Guatemalan foreign minister reiterated that Guatemalan-Mexican relations continue to be cordial and close. The recent incidents involving refugees are nothing more than subversive actions to prevent those people from returning to their native country.

Regarding the possible intervention of other countries in the upcoming election of a constituent assembly in Guatemala slated for 1 June, the foreign minister and cabinet member said that for no reason would an intervention be allowed or accepted. Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran said that the organization and implementation of the 1 June elections are matters concerning only Guatemalan citizens; therefore, the government will maintain its neutral policy. Concluding, he said that following the elections of a constituent assembly, that assembly will be installed as soon as possible to allow its members to work toward the convocation of general elections next year.

10 EGP MEMBERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY

PA182345 Guatemala City RAdio-Television Guatelama in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] A total of 10 subversives belonging to the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] have taken advantage of the government-decreed amnesty and turned themselves in to the military authorities of Peten. Meanwhile, the Army has uncovered two arms depots of the subversion; one is San Andres Itzapa, Chimaltenango Department, and the other one in Sacapulas, Quiche Department. According to a military report issued today, a camp belonging to the subversives, who fled during the raid, was dismantled in Sacapulas.

HONDURAS

FUNCAH 'COMMUNISTS' TO PRESSURE GOVERNMENT

PA181924 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 May 84 p 9

[Text] San Pedro Sula — The communists and leftists who have infiltrated the National United Federation of Agrarian Cooperatives of Honduras [Federacion Unitaria Nacional de Cooperativeas Agrarias de Honduras — FUNCAH], as well as certain members of the National Union of Peasants (UNC), will hold a meeting tomorrow in the downtown area to plan their strategy for exerting constant pressure on the administration of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova. Although our confidential sources have not yet confirmed this, the program calls for the adoption of several measures against the government, among these the seizure of certain regional offices of the National Agrarian Institute (INA), including the one in San Pedro Sula. Dagoberto Sandoval Cabrera, regional agrarian chief in the northern zone, has earned the ill will of the communists and leftists in the zone by saying that the communists are the only ones who do not see the efforts and advances being made by Dr Suazo Cordova in Honduran agriculture.

The meeting is being promoted by well-known leaders, whom the peasant organizations themselves describe as communists and leftists.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, RAMIREZ ON CONTADORA, U.S. POLICY

PA181615 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Speaking on "Face the People" last night, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that the Contadora Group continues to be the factor that helps in the unification of efforts which prevent a larger war against Nicaragua. He praised the meeting held by the foreign ministers of Nicaragua and Honduras [as heard] within the framework of the Contadora Group's efforts earlier this week. At this meeting, an agreement was reached for detente in the border area.

The U.S. Government responded to this peace initiative to avoid border incidents with three counterrevolutionary attacks carried out on border sites 48 hours later, Ortega noted.

The United States and reactionary and warmongering circles have repeatedly accused Nicaragua of attacking Costa Rica, but so far there have been no victims reported in that neighboring country. In contrast, he stressed, Nicaragua has lost hundreds of innocent victims to this imperialist aggression. He said that the agreement between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, under the sponsorship of the Contadora Group, to watch over the border was positive, because the commission created to supervise border areas will be installed in Penas Blanca and can be used whenever an incident occurs.

Meanwhile, junta member Sergio Ramirez said that the tensions and provocations being experienced by the Nicaraguan people, particularly on their border with Honduras, are result of the instigation promoted by the U.S. Government. He added that if it weren't for the U.S. interventionist attitude, relations between Honduras and Nicaragua would be normal. The warlike policy of the United States, he noted, consists of increasing tension between Nicaragua and Honduras in the north, and between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the south.

But the serious matter is that the Reagan government has chosen Honduras and made it a military base for its expansionist intentions in order to launch attacks on Nicaragua and other nations in the area.

Ramirez said that, however, we must watch the people's behavior, such as the case of the downing of the U.S. helicopter carrying a Honduran crew. The CIA and the reactionary sectors tried to get Hondurans to turn against our people, describing us as aggressors. But, fortunately, they did not achieve this.

In Costa Rica, the CIA and the reactionary sectors are trying to turn the Costa Rican people against Nicaragua. They are trying to undermine the neutrality proclamation of that government. However, the response has been that the Costa Ricans took to the streets, demanding good relations between the two countries and the resignation of officials who support the counterrevolutionaries.

Further Ortega Remarks

PA190453 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Last night on the "Face the People" program, held at the Nelson Suarez Technical Training Center, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, paid homage to the heroes and martyrs who fell in Nueva Guinea on 17 May 1978.

He recalled that on that date a guerrilla column, which included valuable cadres from the FSLN such as Ivan Montenegro Baez, Oscar Benavides, and another 100 fighters, fell heroically while fighting against the genocidal National Guard of the Somozist dictatorship.

Their goal was to attract the enemy to themselves to relieve the military pressure that the National Guard was exerting on the fighters in Esteli, said Commander Ortega, and that is why more than 100 fighters died heroically in Nueva Guinea.

BAYARDO ARCE SPEAKS ON REVOLUTION, DEFENSE

PA192213 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1703 GMT 19 May 84

[Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, member of the FSLN National Directorate, speech at rally commemorating the 89th anniversary of Augusto Cesar Sandino's birth and to install the Executive Committee of the Federation of Secondary School Students; at Jinotepe, Carazo Department, on 19 May -- live]

[Excerpts] We believe that convoking the Federation of Secondary School Students to hold its second congress is a good homage to Sandino's birth. We don't believe that students should think only of classes. They have to be good students. They also have to think about the country's problems.

As you all know, before there were only 500,000 students in Nicaragua. Now there are 1 million students. We have given young people more opportunity to study. This has been possible because of the revolution. But U.S. imperialism wants to destroy this revolution, as does Ronald Reagan's government. If this revolution is destroyed, education will not be saved, there will be no chance to organize, and the opportunities that the Nicaraguan people now enjoy will no longer exist.

For this reason, the first task for all -- workers, peasants, students, and all Nicaraguans -- is to defend this revolution. And we will defend this revolution with arms in hand. We believe that the companeros who have been called to serve in the patriotic military service should feel proud to be called to do their duty of defending their homeland.

We don't have enough rifles for everyone to have one, but we are getting more. [applause] In addition, we would like everyone to have an anti-aircraft rocket, like the one William Soto had, to down helicopters. [applause] We are looking for more rifles everywhere, because if Reagan dares to invade us, we have to make life impossible for the Gringos, not let them move on any street, road, or region without a Nicaraguan confronting them and shooting them down. [applause]

So, while we get rifles for everyone, we have to support those who already have them. We all have to give blood for combatants. We have to harvest the coffee and cotton that our fighting companeros can't harvest at the moment. We have to save in the cities so that fighters can have oil, soap, and medicine.

Finally, I want to tell you that Sindinists of the FSLN's National Directorate, do not only feel like workers and peasants, but like young students, because we are learning, like you, to make a revolution, defend our dignity, and have a free homeland or death. [applause]

MARENCO ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO COMBAT UNDERSUPPLY

PA191926 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] We are going to defeat the internal front, the counterrevolutionary undersupply, Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco has announced. Last night Marenco announced that the government will adopt strong measures against price gougers, speculators, and hoarders of staples. Marenco stressed that the consuming public will soon engage in a large-scale drive around the territorial distribution networks to guarantee that what little we have will be distributed in the most efficient manner to those in the worst circumstances. Marenco said that the Domestic Trade Ministry and the area supply committees [comites zonales de abastecimiento] will be reorganized and noted that the entire people will have to become organized to guarantee that staples will circulate through reliable channels and reach consumers as extensively as possible. We are going to defeat this internal struggle front and beat the shortage of supplies for our people, and the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] must play a very important role in the distribution of basic products, Marenco said.

COMMANDER CUADRA ALLEGES HONDURAN-FDN TIES

PA191353 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] The direct ties between the Honduran Government and the counterrevolutionary organization FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] were reaffirmed tonight by Brigage Commander Joaquin Cuadra, Nicaraguan deputy defense minister. Commander Cuadra said that Mike Lima, the counterrevolutionary who was wounded by the Sandinist People's Army, together withother persons involved with the CIA is currently a patient at a hospital in Honduras.

CUADRA COMMENTS ON REPORTED DEATH OF 'CIA AGENTS'

PA191741 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Managua, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Deputy Defense Minister Joaquin Cuadra today declared that the death of four agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency "appears to be real." Cuadra said that during the fighting in which "Mike Lima" the leader of an anti-Sandinist task force, was wounded, "the counterrevolutionaries made great efforts to evacuate not only the wounded, but also bodies." According to the deputy defense minister, the news of the death of four "CIA" agents "appears to be real, if one considers that 'Mike Lima' was wounded in Nicaraguan territory when the Sandinist Army disbanded his task force and is in a hospital in Honduras, and that several newsmen have had interviews with him."

MSGR OBANDO Y BRAVO DENIES VISITING REAGAN

PA211651 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, vice president of the Episcopal Conference, denied in his homily yesterday at the Sierrita de Santo Domingo Parish in Managua that his recent trip to Miami Beach was for the purpose of a vacation or for a meeting with President Reagan. Bravo said that while it is true that he was in Miami for 30 minutes, he was only en route to Rome, where he had a 90-minute meeting with Pope John Paul II last week.

The archbishop said that the pope is paying close attention to the situation affecting the Nicaraguan people, whom he remembers with love. Msgr Obando said that the pope hopes that the Nicaraguans find genuine peace. The monsignor passed on pope's recommendation to the priests and bishops of Nicaragua that they be loyal to the church and intensify their preaching of the gospel and their teaching of religion, so that Christ may always be known in Nicaragua.

Msgr Obando warned that when Christ is ignored, men walk down dead-end streets and claim that ends justify the means. Obando said that such men care nothing about putting a person in jail and forcing statements from him that damage third parties, a clear allusion to recent statements by LA PRENSA journalist Luis Mora. Luis Mora has been under arrest since 29 April after it was verified that he was involved in counterrevolutionary activities. He has charged that Msgr Obando met with the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, CTN, led by Carlos Mendez, to plan provocations for International Labor Day.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES NEWS MEDIA BILL

PA180428 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The State Council opened its fifth and last legislative session today, thus completing a historic period in which the revolution has been institutionalized. During the session, the Patriotic Front of the Revolution submitted a draft of the news media bill, which will replace the provisional law on the subject that was issued 4 years ago.

Mauricio Diaz of the Popular Social Christian Party read the media bill into the record, after which it was discussed.

Jose Luis Garcia Vilchez of the Social Christian Party said:

[Begin Garcia recording] A factor that makes us cautious about the contents of bill as submitted is the current censorship, which will remain in effect while we are discussing the bill. I wanted to discuss the bill without media censorship, so that the people can be made aware of the opinions of all sectors and of any citizens who wish to state their feelings about the bill. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Commander Carlos Nunez said:

[Begin Nunez recording] I am not depriving anyone of the right to make speeches for the benefit of local and international newsmen, but I think that we must be realistic about some statements being made against our country. I am sure that no one here would like to hear Radio Impacto, which has been set up by the CIA and operates from Costa Rica under the direction of Manuel Giron. I do not think anyone here wants to hear the name of Orion Elpidio Pastora, who is a spokesman for ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], which has caused many casualties to the revolution [words indistinct] the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force]. Therefore, let us face things squarely and admit that some of those who were demanding freedom of the press left the country in order to attack the revolution. In this respect, I must defend a position that is certainly somewhat debatable, but we must realize that we need to strengthen the legal aspects of the revolution and to oppose anarchy. [end recording]

At the end, the bill was sent to a special commission before being submitted to full council discussion.

MATAGALPA, JINOTEGA DIVIDED FOR ELECTIONS

PA190455 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] After a thorough study made by the Statistics and Census Department, it was determined yesterday that the country's 6th Region, that is, Matagalpa and Jinotega, will be divided into 17 zones, which will again be divided into 600 vote reception boards [juntas receptoras de votos]. Companero (Sabas Zeledon), president of the regional council, said that the 600 vote reception boards will accommodate approximately 200,000 persons over 18 years of age who will vote in 4 November 1984 elections.

Companero (Zeledon) said that the persons making up the vote reception boards meet all the requirements specified by the electoral law; they must be Nicaraguan citizens, over 21 years of age, and have full use of the rights of a citizen.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON COSTA RICA

PA190347 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 May 84

[Editorial by Carlos Chamorro: "CIA Agents Sabotage Contadora's Efforts To Mediate Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua"]

[Text] In a desperate effort to counter the Contadora Group's mediation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the CIA's mercenary forces have launched three different attacks against Nicaraguan positions. The Nicaraguan Government's communique says that the CIA is obviously trying to boycott the Contadora Group's efforts, which have materialized in the agreements recently signed in Panama. U.S. imperialism's attempt is in vain, although harmful, because both the Costa Rican Government and people have advocated Nicaragua's praiseworthy initiative.

However, it is deplorable that such aggressions are still taking place, a few hours after the agreement was signed. It is expected that the Costa Rican Government will immediately proceed, with the greatest firmness possible, to neutralize the forces threatening the region's peace.

In addition, we must not forget that these agreements are precisely aimed at creating the necessary mechanisms for stopping such incidents. Therefore, it is advisable to organize the teams that will be in charge of implementing the mechanisms of vigilance and supervision [words indistinct], according to what was stipulated in the agreements. Also, we shouldn't be surprised or [word indistinct] for these provocations because, as our Foreign Minister D'Escoto said, the tensions will not disappear until their source is removed: the U.S. Administration's intentions of exerting pressure and using [words indistinct] territory of Costa Rica to attack Nicaragua.

Therefore, this is a magnificent opportunity to carry out without delay what the good will of two brother nations have decided to turn into a reality.

EPS, AIR FORCE DESTROY ARDE CAMP IN ZELAYA

PA211710 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] A logistical support base in southern Zelaya Department used by ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] has been destroyed in a joint attack by the Sandinist Air Force and the Sandinist People's Army's [EPS] infantry.

Two of the so-called piranha boats were destroyed, two were seized, and two more were damaged by the Air Force, while the camp's occupants fled. The counterrevolutionaries suffered at least eight dead and several wounded.

Meanwhile, EPS sources have reported that the Army is pursuing the task force that attacked San Juan del Rio Coco last Saturday. The town was heroically defended by the local militia until EPS reinforcements arrived. It has been reported that as a result of bitter fighting in that area, the counterrevolutionaries suffered more than 70 dead and an undetermined number of wounded, who were taken by truck toward Honduras. The EPS suffered 15 dead. San Juan del Rio Coco is on the northern border; the task force that attacked this town consisted of some 700 counterrevolutionaries.

DIVISIONS, COSTA RICAN ACTIONS PROMPT ARDE MOVES

Pastora Said Seeking New Base

PA220209 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0058 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The trip made by Eden Pastora, military chief of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), to Panama could be "an emergency decision," sources in the anti-Sandinist organizations told ACAN-EFE. Pastora supposedly went to Panama to find a place to establish his future political base, said the sources. (In Panama ARDE sources confirmed that he was in the country and said that he had arrived to find "political asylum" for his wife and two of his children.)

The sources added that six ARDE members were arrested in northern Costa Rica this morning and that patrols along the northern border with Nicaragua had been intensified. The sources added that with these actions the Costa Rican Government is trying to cut off the logistical support to ARDE's fighters in the mountains of southern Nicaragua. The sources added that ARDE is "completely divided" due to the disagreements between Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, the political leader, concerning the unification of all anti-Sandinist organizations.

End to Fighting

PA220155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0111 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, military chief of the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), this afternoon ordered his troops to stop fighting. Sources close to ARDE's top military leadership said that Pastora transmitted the decision to Commander Ramon, who was left in charge of the military operations during his absence. The message was sent from the plane in which Commander Cero traveled to Panama. Pastora also recommended Ramon "issue precise instructions to every fighter and zone commander to make the most efficient use of the existing material resoures."

ARDE Options for Future

PA220322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0240 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] San Jose, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Democratic Revolutionary Organization (ARDE) sources in San Jose have told ACAN-EFE that ARDE guerrillas must now "prepare themselves for difficult moments" since "there will be a serious logistical shortage due to the present measures adopted by the Costa Rican Government to prevent the transportation of food and medicines to the area of the San Juan River" on the border with Nicaragua.

Six ARDE members were arrested this morning and two vehicles in which they were traveling in northern Costa Rica were seized. Patrolling along the San Juan River was intensified "to prevent the transfer of food and medicines to the guerrillas," said the sources. "These signs indicate that Costa Rica has eliminated the political space allowed ARDE," said the sources.

The ARDE leadership in Costa Rica -- Pastora is in Panama and Alfonso Robelo is in the United States -- is studying three options, according to the sources. The first would be to go underground in this country and follow the guerrillas. The second would be to suspend the fighting and surrender to the Contadora Group. The third would be to transfer the operations base to another country.

Carlos Jose Gutierrez and Miguel D'Escoto, the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, respectively, signed an agreement in Panama 10 days ago whereby they agreed to "prevent" border incidents between the two countries. A commission, in which the Contadora Group will participate, will be installed next Saturday in Penas Blancas (a border post) to supervise the situation.

PASTORA SUPPORTS ANTI-SANDINIST UNIFICATION

PA202354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2152 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] San Jose, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), military chief of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], today expressed support for the unification of all the anti-Sandinist guerrilla groups and denied that he has been an obstacle. In a communique datelined Sarapiqui, in the mountains of southern Nicaragua [as received], Pastora nevertheless warned against the "attitudes" that exist in his organization that "try to use manipulations and false expectations to impose a hasty unification."

Pastora said that the unification of ARDE with other anti-Sandinist guerrilla groups, especially the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), "would only be artificial and fleeting."

The communique said that Pastora "is not only a factor of unity within ARDE, but among all the Nicaraguan people and in their struggle against the present dictatorship."

The document emphasized the willingness of "ARDE's armed forces and the other organizations signing the communique to reach a national agreement to destroy the present totalitarianism and to eliminate forever the attempts of those who want an unfortunate return to the past."

Jose Davila, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, and Donald Castillo Orozco, representative of the ARDE workers, also signed the communique.

According to ARDE sources, this organization is experiencing a political crisis caused by differences of opinion on how to achieve unification with the FDN.

ARDE is fighting against the Managua regime in southern Nicaragua, close to the Costa Rican border, and the FDN is fighting in the north, close to the Honduran border.

ATHLETES ENDORSE USSR, OTHERS' OLYMPICS DECISION

PA211718 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Outstanding Cuban track and field athletes have said to Radio Havana Cuba that the decisions made by the Olympic Committees of the USSR and other socialist nations not to send delegations to the Los Angeles Olympic Games are justifiable. Middle-distance runner Alberto Juantorena, who won two gold medals at the 1976 Olympics, said that it is impossible to take part in an event that is characterized by hostile expressions of provocation such as those that would be inflicted on the athletes from the socialist nations in Los Angeles. Maria Caridad Colon, an Olympic gold-medalist javelin thrower, said that the U.S. Government inflicted a heavy blow on the Los Angeles Games by promoting the activities of terrorist and anti-communist groups that operate freely in that city, in violation of Olympic principles. Another outstanding Cuban athlete, (Luis Mariano Deliz), Pan-American champion in the shotput and discus, told Radio Havana Cuba that the Olympic Games should be characterized by fraternity and solidarity and not by the hostile climate that pervades the Los Angeles Games against the socialist nations' athletes. Alejandro Casanas, Cuban athlete in the 110-meter steeple chase who has taken part in three olympiads, said that the United States does not want the athletes from the socialist nations to attend the games, which is why it has allowed and promoted activities by anti-communist groups, who were planning to provoke and attack them.

ALARCON INTERVIEWED ON CIA, U.S., CONTADORA

PA171906 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 14 May 84 p 14

["Part I" of interview with Ricardo Alarcon, vice foreign minister of Cuba, by Patricia Grogg, correspondent for Mexico City EL DIA, in Havana on 13 May; capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] EL DIA: Could the Grenada invasion repeat itself now in Nicaragua?

Ricardo Alarcon: No one on his right mind could conceive that the Grenada invasion would repeat itself in Nicaragua. Despite the fact that Mr Reagan is not precisely characterized by his depth of thought or by the profoundness of his analyses, we must credit the strategists of the Pentagon and the CIA with a certain degree of objectivity The case of Grenada cannot repeat itself. Grenada, one of the world's smallest countries which was torn by an abysmal crisis, where the masses -- subjected to the brutual trauma of Bishop's assassination and to the treason of Coard's clique and the fierce repression that it unleashed against the people -- had no leadership with which to confront the invaders. The militias had been disarmed, and the people could feel nothing but hate for the group of killers who had taken possession of the government and who had committed the monstrous and unforgivable crime of killing Maurice Bishop, who was an outstanding, admired, and well-loved leader; who was the unmistakable, honest, upright, benevolent, and brilliant guide of the entire people.

In Grenada, the YANKEES were facing the weakest adversary they could have found. However, despite all this, the invaders did not have an easy time at all. They had to use thousands of special troops which are paid to have the highest of combat capabilities. They were forced to expand the military operation beyond what they had planned, and there is still a military occupation there. Can the YANKEES really speak of a victory in Grenada?

As time goes by, the U.S. leaders will have to realize that the best thing they can do is to speak as little as possible about Grenada and to forget that experience. If it has served any purpose it is to show YANKEE imperialism that it is not as powerful as it attempts to appear.

If Grenada was difficult, what would the result of a YANKEE invasion in Nicaragua be? There they would have to fight against a united and organized people that has the capacity to fight and to win. The United States would have to send hundreds of thousands of troops into combat and would have to pay a very costly political price. Thousands of soldiers would go home in boxes to swell the long list of U.S. youths who have been sacrificed by an adventurous, irresponsible, and warmongering policy. The true question is this: Can the United States repeat the Vietnam adventure? Would the American people be willing to tolerate that?

EL DIA: Is the Contadora Group the only alternative or means by which a direct U.S. military intervention can be prevented?

R.A.: The Contadora Group has conducted a praiseworthy effort to try to end the imperialist intervention and to reach peaceful solutions to the Central American crisis. The whole world has firmly supported it, and Cuba supports it without hesitation. However, it is obvious that Reagan does not want peace in Central America, and that his policy is leading toward the expansion and intensification of the conflict and toward a direct involvement of U.S. troops. Such an outlook threatens all of humanity, and that is why the international community, the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and all the responsible governments of the world have a responsibility that they must fulfill to stop Reagan before it is too late.

EL DIA: The Contadora Group is believed to have reached a point at which it feels that only the political will of the United States on the one hand and of the Soviet Union and Cuba on the other can alleviate the regional tension. There is even talk of a possible summit meeting between the United States and Cuba. What does Cuba have to say about this? Does it see any possibility of holding a dialogue with Washington?

R.A.: Cuba has expressed in the most serious and responsible manner, through President Fidel Castro himself, its willingness to cooperate with total sincerity in the achievement of a peaceful and negotiated solution. Our position is well known to the members of Contadora and the entire world.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration's conduct is so obvious that few words are needed to describe it. While Contadora tries to find formulas of understanding among the Central American countries, Washington organizes, finances, and directs the counterrevolution's operations against Nicaragua; mines Nicaraguan ports; steps up its political and military interference in El Salvador; militarily occupies the territory of Honduras -- which has ceased to be a country in order to become a huge camp for the operations of the CIA and the Pentagon; and stages permanent military exercises in the Caribbean and in Central America. While voices are raised throughout the world in support of Contadora and in defense of peace, the situation has continued to deteriorate while Reagan irresponsibly gallops toward direct intervention by the YANKEE troops. The dangers of a large-scale war are bigger every day.

Problems have existed between Cuba and the United States from the moment that the Cuban revolution triumphed in January 1959; that is, for the last 25 years. The origin of these problems is a part of history.

Since then, the United States has refused to accept the people's victory in our country, unleashing against us an aggressive policy which, far from ceasing, has been stepped up since Mr Reagan moved into the White House. Cuba is willing to hold talks with the United States to overcome these differences. To do this, Washington would have to give up its aggresive policy and would have to end the illegal economic and commercial blockade imposed on our country. One does not have to be very skeptical to realize that under the current YANKEE administration, it is practically impossible for Washington to modify its position.

However, the Central American conflict is not a problem that forms part of those bilateral differences. The Central American conflict is, in essence, a problem between the Central American peoples and U.S. imperialism. The differences among the Central American states would not be grave were it not because certain states -- Honduras, for instance -- are really instruments of Washington's counterrevolutionary policy. War and peace in Central America are in Mr Reagan's hands, they depend on him exclusively. It is not in the Honduran or Costa Rican congresses, but in the U.S. Congress, where the additional millions that Washington will deliver so the CONTRAS can continue attacking Nicaragua, using neighboring territories where the CIA is the real sovereign, are openly discussed without the slightest sense of decency.

Are not the largest-scale military maneuvers in the history of the region being staged around here right now, using tens of thousands of YANDEE soldiers, hundreds of planes, and tens of warships, while Contadora advocates an end to foreign military presence? What could be a more eloquent expression of the YANKEE political will than the criminal mining of Nicaraguan ports, which has been condemned even by Washington's closest allies?

The problem lies with mobilizing all political and diplomatic resources to force Reagan to stop, to discontinue his interventionist strategy. This would be best, even for the YANKEES. It is necessary to make them understand that the plot of the world's problems is more complex than the script for a movie about the west. Central America is not Hollywood. The COWBOY there does not march toward an easy victory. On the contrary, he is riding toward a gully, into which he will irretrievably fall headlong unless firmly reined in while there is still time.

The United States must come full circle and trully accept the goals of Contadora. The United States must hold a dialogue with Nicaragua and must respect that country's independence and sovereignty. The United States must hold a dialogue with the FMLN-FDR and must help achieve a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

EL DIA: The (outgoing) U.S. ambassador to Managua, Anthony Quainton, recently complained that his country is being blamed for all the ills affecting Central America. Meanwhile, the Reagan administration blames Cuba and the Soviet Union for promoting subversion in the region. What is really happening in Central America?

R.A.: The United States -- U.S. imperialism, to be exact -- is the main reason for the ills affecting Central America. Quainton probably knows this, but he probably has reasons for not admitting it. In any event, all the Central Americans who have gone to school know history. The U.S. pirates invaded the Central American countries, and as we know they were defeated by the people several decades before Lenin was born and when Cuba had not yet started its war of independence from Spain. The United States has been and still is the only external factor that has intervened and intervenes in the domestic affairs of those countries, where it holds controls over the workers.

The United States is responsible for invasions such as the one that Sandino victoriously faced and for the overthrowing of governments such as in Guatemala in 1954. It is U.S. imperialism that has installed and supported with bullets corrupt regimes such as the current one in El Salvador.

The people rebel against this type of situation, and they were doing it before the Soviet Union and Cuba existed. As Companero Fidel Castro once said: "Cuba does not export the revolution, and the United States cannot stop the revolution."

EL DIA: What can Cuba do to alleviate tension in the area, and what can the other Latin American countries do to face a situation as dangerous as the current one?

R.A.: Cuba has stated it is prepared to contribute to the agreements secured by the Central American countries and the Contadora Group. If those countries agree on ending the presence of foreign military advisers, Cuba would support that agreement. If those countries were to make commitments to limit the shipment of arms, we would back them; that is, they could count on Cuban cooperation if the countries of the region accepted such an agreement. We have always maintained the principle that the cooperating country should not be the one to decide when the cooperation must end; this should be a decision of the country that receives the cooperation.

Regarding what the other Latin American countries can do, we think it is important that the backing that most of them have given to the Contadora Group and to the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict should grow. There is something about the Contadora Group that must be pointed out: Contadora is a Latin American initiative, and therefore it should elicit a more effective and stronger mobilization to put an end to Washington's aggressive policy. It should be this way, especially now when this policy has become obvious with the mining of the Nicaraguan ports, Washington's rejection of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and the slanderous way in which the aid that the Reagan government is giving the counterrevolution and the way it is using the territories of Honduras and Costa Rica to carry out a direct military aggression on Nicaragua is being openly and publicly discussed in the United States. Now that the United States is taking steps that evidently lead to a direct military participation in the Salvadoran conflict, the Latin American countries should react with the energy and firmness with which all the countries of the world responded to these very dangerous steps by the United States.

Practically the whole world is condemning these steps, and even the most important allies of the United States have adopted contrary positions. This fight is not Central America's alone; this fight is not only a fight by the people directly involved in it; this fight is a struggle of the entire Latin American Continent and must be assumed by the entire Latin American Continent against a historic enemy, U.S. imperialism.

GDR DELEGATION MEETS WITH OSCAR FERNANDEZ MELL

FL181832 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] A delegation headed by Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, has met with Oscar Fernandez Mell, Central Committee member and president of the People's Government City of Havana Provincial Assembly. Aldo Alvarez, member of the party Executive Bureau of City of Havana Province, and other officials of the People's Government were also present at the meeting.

Doctor of Sciences Mario Gonzalez of Havana's Physical Planning Directorate explained the emulation plan. The GDR minister of construction asked some questions the [words indistinct] Oscar Fernandez Mell and other officials participating in the meeting.

CEMA CONSTRUCTION MEETING ENDS, MEDALS BESTOWED

FL181910 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The 57th meeting of CEMA's Permanent Committee for Cooperation in the Construction Sector at the ministerial level ended today in Havana with the signing of a protocol by the delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Cuba, Yugoslavia, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Secretariat member Jaime Crombet presided over the ceremony. Among the obligations incurred by signing the protocol are that CEMA member countries must provide assistance to Cuba in the construction of houses and agricultural projects. The protocol will be in effect until 1990. At the ceremony, the Armando [word indistinct] Distinction medals were bestowed on the heads of delegations who participated at the meeting.

CEMA AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL181940 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The seventh meeting of representatives of the CEMA International Multilateral Agreement on Agricultural Machinery ended today in Havana with the signing of a long-term cooperation protocol, effective this date. Cuban delegation leader Percy Ruiz, an engineer, gave the closing speech at the ceremony. The protocol was signed by the heads of delegations from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland. The final protocol encompasses supplying, maintenance, repair, and testing of agricultural machinery, beginning in 1985 and through the 1986-1990 5-year period.

FLAVIO BRAVO MEETS WITH ARGENTINE LEGISLATORS

FL220136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] National Assembly President Flavio Bravo met today with legislators of the Argentine governing party who are visiting Cuba on the invitation of our highest governmental organization. The visitors denounced the escalation [as received] unleashed against Latin America by monopolistic capitalism and stated their willingness to promote greater trade with Cuba.

COOPERATION MEETING WITH YEMEN OPENS IN HAVANA

FL182351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The sixth meeting of the Cuban-Yemeni Intergovernmental Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened today at the Sierra Maestra Hotel's protocol hall. Cuban Fishing Industry Minister Jorge A. Fernandez Cuervo-Vinet and Yemeni Installations Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas head the two delegations. The two sides will examine the cooperation programs in the branches of public health, fishing, education, construction, agriculture, labor and social security, tourism, and commerce.

SELA MEETING SLATED FOR HAVANA 22-25 MAY

PA210256 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] A meeting of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, countries will be held in Havana's Palace of Conventions 22-25 May to coordinate Latin America's position at the next meeting of the Group of 77. It was reported that this meeting is being held prior to the 4th UN meeting for industrial development to be held in Vienna. The most important subjects to be discussed at the Havana meeting include the accelerated development of human resources for industrialization, strengthening of technical and technological training for industrialization of developing countries, and industrial reorganization and deployment. Observers from international and regional organizations will also attend the meeting.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

FL211134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid has met with Cuba's Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca who is on an official visit to Algeria. Malmierca conveyed President Fidel Castro's fraternal greeting to the Algerian president, which Bendjedid reciprocated. Reports on conversations between Bendjedid and Malmierca state that wide ranging discussions on the international situation and bilateral relations between Cuba and Algeria took place at the meeting. The two leaders described their relations as excellent.

DEL VALLE OFFICIAL VISIT TO ETHIOPIA CONTINUES

Meets With Health Minister

FL190055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] In Addis Ababa, Ehtiopian Health Minister Dr Gizaw Tsehay today briefed Cuban Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle on health services in Ethiopia, and referred to aspects of bilateral cooperation in that field. Sergio del Valle heads a Cuban delegation attending the fifth meeting of the Cuban-Ethiopian Joint Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation being held in Addis Abaga.

Meets With President

FL191246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Ethiopian President Haile Mariam Mengistu has met with Cuban Minister of Public Health and Politburo member Sergio del Valle. At the meeting Mengistu talked about the progress which took place after Ethiopia's revolution; its 12th anniversary will be in September. Mengistu, who is also acting president of the OAU, also described the situation in Africa. The Ethiopian president asked Del Valle to convey Mengistu's fraternal greeting to President Fidel Castro and reiterated his hopes for the Cuban revolution's continued successes.

Signs Cooperation Accord

FL211300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] A biennial cooperation accord has been signed in Addis Ababa at the closing of the 5th session of the Cuba-Ethiopia Joint Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Cuban Politburo member and Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle and Addis Tedla, directorate member of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and vice president of the Supreme Central Council of Planning, signed the accord.

Tedla told the visitors that the signing of the accord will strengthen friendly relations between the two countries. He also underscored the heightened significance of the accord — the signing taking place as the anniversary of the forming of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia approaches. Sergio del Valle said the accord will contribute to initiating Ethiopia's forthcoming 10-year development plan. The accord states that Cuba will send education, health, agriculture, industry, construction, and water-power resource development experts to Ethiopia.

Del Valle told members of the press befor his departure that during the Cuban delegation's stay in Ethiopia, their combined work with their Ethiopian counterparts had produced excellent results.

GUILLERMO GARCIA VISITING EUROPEAN NATIONS

Tours Paris Airport

FL182358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Guillermo Garcia, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today toured the installations of the Paris airport. The tour lasted the entire morning of the 4th day of his visit to France. Last Wednesday and Thursday, the Cuban official visited the central region of that European country.

Arrives in Spain

PA210239 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has arrived in Madrid for an official visit to Spain. Garcia Frias, who is also transportation minister, first paid an official visit to France. He will meet with the Spanish authorities to discuss bilateral cooperation between Cuba and Spain, especially in transportation. In Paris, Garcia Frias stressed France's support for a peaceful solution in Central America and condemnation of the mining of the Nicaraguan ports.

Seeks Ship Deal With Spain

FL212350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] A Cuban transportation delegation headed by Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia is carrying out a heavy schedule of meetings and visits in Spain. Today, the Cuban leader discussed with his hosts the possibility of a bilateral agreement for the construction and sale of Spanish ships to Cuba. He also reviewed the existing cooperation agreements.

JOINT MEETING WITH CANADA ENDS IN OTTAWA

FL211350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The 5th Joint Cuba-Canada Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation meeting has ended in Ottawa after several working sessions. Under discussion at the meetings were the development and future of trade relations between the two countries and the financing of Canadian exports to Cuba. Also studied were new forms of cooperation and economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and Canada.

12TH MEETING OF BLOC CULTURE MINISTERS ENDS

FL181911 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Budapest -- The 12th meeting of culture ministers from socialist countries ended today after 3 days of activities at the Balatonoszod spa, located west of the capital. At the end of the meeting, attended by the ministers of culture of the USSR, GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, and Vietnam, a press communique was released in which the desire of the socialist community to work for peace and avoid the danger of nuclear war was reaffirmed.

Hart Leaves Hungary

FL191544 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Cuba's Minister of Culture Armando Hart left Budapest today after the 12th Socialist Ministers of Culture meeting ended. Hart was seen off at Budapest's International Airport by his Hungarian counterpart Bela Kopeczi, Cuba's Ambassador to Hungary Jose Tabares, and other officials.

UN BODY CONDEMNS EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, CHILE

PA182117 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 May 84

[Excerpts] The UN Economic and Social Council [ECOSOC] has condemned the repression and terror that the dictatorial regimes of Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala practice against their own people and has agreed to prepare a report on the violation of human rights in those nations for presentation at the 30th General Assembly.

With regard to El Salvador, representatives from Cuba, Nicaragua, and other nations denounced the blatant and systematic human rights violations in that country and condemned the intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of El Salvador, as well as the political, military, and financial support Washington offers to the clique that oppresses that Central American nation. ECOSOC remains equally concerned about constant human rights violations in Guatemala, where thousands of persons have been murdered with impunity by the regime.

EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE CITED ON NEED FOR U.S. AID

PA211958 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Salvadoran President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte admitted in Washington that the survival of his regime depends completely upon the tremendous amount of aid provided by the U.S Government. He made this statement on an NBC program. The Christian Democratic leader, now visiting the United States, noted that he will confirm General Eugenio Vides Casanova as defense minister.

Duarte met with President Ronald Reagan to assess issues related to the current political-military situation in Central America. He is also expected to meet some congressmen, from whom he will request support for the U.S. plans for an arms buildup in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, in his Sunday homily, Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas urged Duarte to prevent U.S. military intervention in that Central American nation.

SALVADORAN FDR LEADER UNGO COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

PA190441 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Guillermo Ungo, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] of El Salvador, said in Rome that the elections held in his country are not the solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Ungo said that the war will continue as long as there are no signs of a dialogue, which will depend on the regime. Regarding the military situation, Ungo said that it favors the FMLN forces, despite the enormous military support the U.S. Government is giving to the Salvadoran regime.

Favors Talks

PA201951 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 May 84

[Report by Angel Ruocco, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Rome]

[Text] The $1 billion that the U.S. Government has spent in the past 4 years have not been enough to defeat the Salvadoran guerrillas, who have doubled their forces. This statement has been made by Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran FDR, who is visiting Rome. Ungo noted that the Reagan administration insists on a military, not a political solution, and on attacking the Central American people.

Ungo, who has met with Bettino Craxi, head of the Italian Government; Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat; and other political and government leaders, said during a news conference that Washington does not want a dialogue or a peaceful solution in Central America, but wants to impose its will by force. The president of the FDR said that his organization is open to dialogue and has accepted the mediation offered by the Salvadoran Catholic Church; but meanwhile, he said, the guerrilla struggle that is making massive U.S. intervention in El Salvador increasingly costly and unproductive will go on.

Ungo urged the West European countries to help stop the continuous U.S. aggression against the Central American people and to effectively contribute to the search for a negotiated and peaceful solution.

The United States has no intention of negotiating in Central America, but it must be pushed into doing so and into abandoning its military intervention strategy, which not only aggravates the tension in the region but also dangerously affects the general international situation, the Salvadoran leader said.

Nevertheless, he added, the FDR insists on its decision to negotiate and to hold dialogues, even with Napoleon Duarte, if he ever sets aside his ambiguities and the Catholic Church makes a concrete mediation offer. We maintain our position in favor of a national unity government, with the sole exclusion of the fascists headed by D'Aubuisson, Ungo said.

RIGHTS GROUP REPORTS ABUSES IN GUATEMALA

PA181550 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] At least 1,300 executions without trial and 1,600 disappearances were reported in Guatemala in the past few months, according to the Human Rights Commission of that Central American nation. In a document presented to the media, this group stated that violations of Guatemalans' human rights by the security and Armed Forces have increased at an alarming rate. At the same time, it charged that the government tortures all its prisoners and bombs different areas of the country, in particular the southwestern zone. The commission condemned the raids by the Guatemalan Army into Guatemalan refugee camps in Mexico.

More on Report

FL181240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The extrajudicial executions of at least 1,300 persons and the disappearance of at least 1,600 persons in Guatemala in the past few months have been denounced by a Guatemalan civil rights organization. The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission has denounced the military regime headed by General Mejia Victores. The organization said that, because of the increase in the violations of human dignity, the massive displacement of the civilian population to other countries, principally Mexico, will continue. The human rights organization said that on 30 April Guatemalan troops attacked a refugee camp in Mexico, killing six persons.

GUATEMALAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION FILES WRITS

PA192219 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission has requested 58 new writs of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court for a corresponding number of persons who are presumably in jail at the disposal of the special courts, which operated secretly until they were deactivated. In a document made public in San Jose, Costa Rica, the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission said that the requests were based on denunciations.

GUATEMALAN GUERRILLA ON UNEMPLOYMENT, ELECTIONS

PA211423 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Radio Havana Cuba interviewed (Modesto Betancourt), a member of the Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala, one of the four organizations that comprise the URNG, Guatemala National Revolutionary Unity. (Betancourt) referred to the curtailment of the rights of the working class systematically effected in that country by incumbent regimes:

[Begin recording] [(Betancourt)] All of our rights are being violated by the regime. For example, the workers are not allowed to organize, as is their right. Meanwhile, their leaders are persecuted, arrested, and are often killed. All of this is the very opposite of the situation in Cuba, because workers who are not organized cannot struggle for their rights. In addition, this allows management, with government support, to deny the workers' most fundamental right: the right to organize. The opposite is true of Cuba, where the state helps the peasants and workers to carry out various activities for their own welfare and benefit.

[Unidentified reporter] When you say that 68 percent of the country's active force is unemployed, do you include the Indian peasant masses?

[(Betancourt)] Yes, that percentage includes the peasant population. Because of the backward economic and agrarian structures that prevail in our country, farmworkers have lost at least 6 percent of their products, because a lot of land is no longer being used by the landowners. This represents less employment for the peasants, particularly those in the highlands, and they are forced to seek work elsewhere. This now has reached alarming proportions, for a high percentage of the interior's working population is now unemployed for most of the year, or is at least without permanent employment. We are talking about a great number of people; it is estimated that over a million peasants have no regular work. [end recording]

(Modesto Betancourt) also discussed the elections that are being prepared by the Guatemalan regime:

[Begin (Betancourt) recording] The political maneuver being implemented by Mejia Victores' regime is intended in part to neutralize the unrest that is growing, even among the extreme rightist political parties. This political maneuver involves the election, in July, of what we know as the constituent assembly. However, the constituent assembly so elected will be unlike any other constituent assembly, for its only function will be to prepare a constitution; it will not elect a president, as it should, in accordance with the principles of bourgeois democracy.

This is the first major problem encountered by the regime, because neither the extreme rightist nor moderate rightist parties approve of Mejia Victores' continued presidency. Nevertheless, since Mejia Victores is trying to remain in power for another year, the 88 constituent assembly deputies who are elected will be tasked only with preparing a constitution. This will allow him to remain in power for another year, for the presidential elections are not scheduled until 1985. This is the first problem.

In addition, there are several negative aspects to in this political maneuver, in that they will not produce positive results. First, the maneuver is an attempt to undermine the revolutionary movement's political influence. Since all of the news media are busy with the elections, there is an effort going on to convince the Guatemalan people that these elections represent a democratic alternative. We are fully convinced, however, that this political maneuver will not produce positive results for the people, because we have seen through the years the real result of such elections, which are held continually: they involve fraud and theft, and invariably the political parties that participate in such electoral farces do not represent the people's interests.

The Guatemalan people's interests are reflected in the struggle being carried out by the URNG, and focus basically on the five points of the URNG government platform. However, the elections, as such, will not produce the results expected by the regime. Finally, there is another issue: Who will guarantee the elections? The plan is for the Army to guarantee the elections; this is the same army that continuously represses the population, destroying villages and trying to control the guerrillas. In other words the people are not happy with this situation, because it is their oppressors who are now donning a democratic mask. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN OAS ENVOY PROTESTS ATTACKS, IMPACT

PA180450 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 May 84

[Report by special reporter Pedro Manuel Otero from Managua, Nicaragua, on 17 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan Ambassador to the OAS Edgar Parrales has protested the high price in human lives that the Nicaraguan people have had to pay as a result of U.S. imperialism's armed attacks. Parrales made these charges at a special session of the OAS Permanent Council, convoked by the Honduran regime to examine what it described as Sandinist provocations against Honduran territory.

At the meeting, the Nicaraguan diplomat termed Tegucigalpa's charges of alleged attacks by Nicaragua on its neighboring country as shameful lies. He added that, on the contrary, it is the mercenaries who operate from Honduras and who were trained by the CIA and the Honduran regime who have produced many victims and considerable damage to the Sandinist revolution.

Parrales said that as a result of the U.S.-promoted counterrevolutionary attacks, more than 1,800 Nicaraguan citizens have been killed or wounded. In effect, he added, the Sandinist revolution is paying a high price in human lives to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Its economy has also been affected by the mercenary attacks. At present, it is impossible to grow anything on large tracts of fertile land because of the counterrevolutionary attacks. During the inauguration ceremony for the fifth period of State Council sessions, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, summarized the damage to the economic sector caused by the counterrevolutionary attacks.

However, the Nicaraguan people will defeat their enemies and will proudly emerge from the ruins left by the war to reconstruct the country and to build a more beautiful and freer homeland.

TIES BETWEEN U.S., NICARAGUA PAPER DISCLOSED

PA192135 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 May 84

["Chronicle" by special correspondent in Nicaragua Pedro Manuel Otero]

[Text] The charge about close ties between the directors of the Nicaraguan right-wing newspaper LA PRENSA and the U.S. Embassy in Managua has had vast repercussions in Nicaragua. The Interior Ministry's State Security Directorate presented Luis Mora Sanchez, a reporter from that newspaper, on television. Mora Sanchez admitted his participation in the counterrevolutionary activities of the self-styled Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], which is based on Costa Rican territory. The banner headline of the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO says that Mora sang and spilled the beans. The paper's report includes a summary of Mora's confession. Mora was captured in Managua on 30 April for carrying out activities against state security.

Mora, who is also president of the LA PRENSA union and secretary general of the Social Democratic Party's chapter in Managua, spoke on television for 30 minutes. Without a blush, he retold his activities, which included painting signs on walls and recruiting elements for the counterrevolutionary organization ARDE. He also referred to the participation of Anthony Quainton, the U.S. ambassador in Managua, in meetings held by the editing council of LA PRENSA, Mora discussed plans to set fire to the Managua bullring for propaganda purposes. In December, he said, he traveled to El Salvador, where he met with counterrevolutionary leaders Adolfo Calero and Jose Davila.

In his confession, Mora said that he is an intimate friend of LA PRENSA Director Joaquin Chamorro Barrios and that for this reason he had access to information about the right-wing parties' plans and actions, which are often discussed in the offices of the newspaper LA PRENSA.

He stressed that Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, has participated in the plans against the Sandinist revolution. An act of provocation, which was to be staged on 1 May, International Workers Day, was planned in the archbishop's residence. In the end, the plot failed.

But while the counterrevolution works on its criminal plans, the people heroically defend the revolutionary achievements. An example of this are the 20 peasant militiamen who fell heroically on Tuesday after resisting for over 10 hours the brutal attack staged by some 300 mercenaries in zones of northern Jinotega Department. After killing the revolutionary fighters, the contras seized a small town in the zone, where they raped, tortured, and cut off the heads of several residents. These are the actions that individuals like Mora Sanchez and the other enemies of the people seek to defend. But the revolution will not let them maneuver, even if they are backed and directed by the CIA and all the U.S. subversive organizations. Here in Nicaragua, the counterrevolution will not pass.

NICARAGUA DENOUNCES ATTACKS ON BORDER TOWNS

PA1910508 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has denounced the fact that mercenary forces last night launched three simultaneous attacks from Costa Rican territory on the Nicaraguan border towns of Penas Blancas, La Pimienta, and Boca de Sapoa. An official communique issued in Managua says that these attacks signify the CIA's and its ARDE, the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, mercenaries' defiant attitude toward the agreements that Nicaragua and Costa Rica have just signed in Panama under Contadora Group sponsorship. According to the agreements, a commission should be appointed to supervise the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border to prevent incidents.

The communique says that these attacks on Penas Blancas, La Pimienta, and Boca de Sapoa were carried out by the counterrevolution to try to silence Costa Rica's opposition to any confrontation and the warmongering policy threatening the neutrality that President Luis Alberto Monge has advocated that the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican people, the Nicaraguan Government, and the international community support.

HAVANA ON JAMAICA'S JLP PARTY PROBLEMS, SHOOTING

FL191524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] The Jamaican Manufacturers Association has condemned the manner in which Prime Minister Seaga supporters have repressed protests made by members of their own governing party which ended with 7 persons dead. The manufacturers association has added itself to a nation-wide wave of indignation and has publicly spoken out about the situation at political, clerical, civic, and professional organizations, such as the Jamaican Lawyers Association. Recently, sympathizers of the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP], headed by Edward Seaga, shot at their own party members in the Rema neighborhood, in western Kingston. The attackers shot to death persons from their own party who were about to go over to the Peoples National Party [PNP], the opposition political organization, because of disillusionment with Seaga's government.

PERON RETURNS TO ARGENTINA; DIALOGUE TO BEGIN

PA211605 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Former Argentine President Isabel Martinez de Peron arrived in Buenos Aires from Spain at the head of a Peronist delegation that is scheduled to initiate a political dialogue on Monday with President Raul Alfonsin. The former head of state was greeted at the Ezeiza International Airport by Ricardo Pueyrredon, the government palace's chief of protocol; and by several thousand Peronists, who welcomed her with banners, posters, and noisemakers.

BALAGUER DISCUSSES PR, RECENT ECONOMIC PROTESTS

FL181204 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 9 May 84 pp 1, 12

[By Saul Pimentel]

[Text] Former President Joaquin Balaguer yesterday warned that at this time any public disturbance "could bring disastrous consequences for the Dominican Republic's democratic process." He said the Reformist Party [PR] opposes the general strike which 5 central labor unions have called for today because the PR has never backed activities which "affect public order."

Interviewed yesterday afternoon on South Mirador Avenue, Balaguer said accusations which have been directed against the PR -- on any involvement in these activities -- came from "absolutely irresponsible" persons. He added that if there was proof of a PR leader or one of its factions having been involved in these activities, then he or it should be named. Balaguer again stressed that "any public disturbance could bring about disastrous consequences for the Dominican's democratic process."

Asked if he had advised PR members not to participate in the strike, Balaguer answered, "Not only have I advised this now, but constantly; the PR does not participate in events which affect public order. It has never participated in them. Past accusations to this effect are irresponsible."

Balaguer said that Dominican political parties have been directly affected by the consequences of the present malaise, and that because of it PR activities have been, for the most part, interrupted.

The former president described recent arrests of opposition political leaders as an "abuse of power," and said that these actions contribute to making "more acute" the crisis which the country is passing through. Balaguer said those apparently "unnecessary" measures were taken without "a sense of moderation or prudence." He added that "if those measures had been carried out with greater wisdom and prudence, the crisis would have been less; the consequences of the measures would have been minor or much weaker." Balaguer said that "there is not only an economic crisis but a social one as well, and any activity is untimely."

PLD LEADER SAYS ARRESTS POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

FL212252 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 14 May 84 p 14

[Excerpts] Higuey -- After being released yesterday, Lidio Cadet, secretary general of the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), accused the government of unleashing a wave of pressure against the leaders of his party with the ultimate intention of declaring the party illegal.

Cadet and his colleagues, Saturno Rodriguez, Juan Pichardo, and Carmelo Suarez were released yesterday morning after the provincial prosecuting attorney, Maximo Aristy Caraballo, rejected the accusation presented by the police that they were fomenting the destabilization of the government. Cadet and his colleagues had been in jail since last Sunday.

When Cadet was interviewed by LISTIN DIARIO at the residence of Ruben Cedeno [PLD Central Committee member], Cadet said, "The arrest, as is evident, was politically motivated."

FENALUDE CONDEMNS MASS ARRESTS OF PROTESTERS

FL181506 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 9 May p 2

[Text] The organization National Federation for Struggle on Behalf of the Unemployed [Federacion Nacional de Lucha por los Desocupados] (FENALUDE) has condemned the mass arrests made following street demonstrations protesting the high cost of living and has supported the measures announced by Jacobo Majluta for lowering the cost of basic foods. The federation explained that faced with the economic crisis affecting the nation, a "voice" is needed that will, like Majluta, resolve the most pressing problems that are affecting the neediest part of the population. It said that the Armed Forces and National Police have persecuted labor union leaders since the incidents that cost the lives of more than 50 persons, left hundreds injured, and resulted in the arrest of thousands.

PQD LEADER CALLS ON PRD TO ABANDON SECTARIANISM

FL172115 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 8 May 84 p 1

[By Saul Pimentel]

[Text] General Elias Wessin y Wessin, retired, has asked Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez to "make a serious and responsible" call for Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] members to "abandon their sectarian positions and come to their government's rescue." Wessin y Wessin, president of the Quisqueyan Democratic Party [PQD], said that if the PRD leader would make this call, "he would be providing invaluable assistance to his country."

In a written statement, Wessin y Wessin called on Pena Gomez "not to continue, consciously or unconsciously, contributing to the Dominicans' uneasiness and uncertainty." He added that at present the government needed more than ever before "the PRD members' good faith in actions and intentions for a sense of fraternity."

The PQD leader said he feels the Dominican Republic's economic, social, and political crisis originated from the "deep loss of confidence which began when the PRD assumed power." He also criticized one of Pena Gomez's statements which said that "the government should turn more to the democratic left to bring about additional reforms and to affect the poor less than the rich." Wessin y Wessin said that such statements lead him to believe that "it is Pena Gomez' habit to speak before thinking of the consequences."

YOUTH GROUP SUPPORTS MAJLUTA'S CANDIDACY

FL212200 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 May p 5

[Text] The president of the Youth With Majluta Movement [Movimiento la Juventud con Majluta] has said this organization is not an affiliate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party. Jorge Quinones said the group is working to help Jacobo Majluta win the presidency in the 1986 general elections. He described government officials in the field of economy as "incompetent," after stating they have not shown enough tact to do a good job with the economy.

BARBADOS' CHELTENHAM ON INTRAREGIONAL TRADE

FL182135 Bridgetown CANA in English 2014 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, May 18 (CANA) -- Barbados Agriculture Minister Dr Richard Cheltenham says impetus needs to be given to the proposal for a free intra-regional trading system for agricultural produce. The minister made the call at the seventh meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) agriculture ministers last night which comes weeks before the Caricom heads of government meeting in the Bahamas in July.

On the question of a common protective policy, Cheltenham said one of two schools of thought called for a cautious "limited almost pilot-project-like approach involving the question of the policy in six of eight items with the understanding that if in relation to any product the farming community of any country involved is adversely affected, there can be resort to protection via quantitative restrictions as provided for in the (Caricom) treaty." He added: "This strikes me as positive and realistic and addresses the fears and concerns, whether real or imagenary, (of) some member states." Cheltenham said Barbados fully supported this approach.

He said there was an attempt to postpone what was "the unavoidable next step in the integration process" -- free trade in agricultural produce.

The other school of thought, Cheltenham added, recommended that the matter be studied some more.

The minister said it would be "irresponsible" for the Caricom states to go to the next summit with the story that the matter continued to be under study. He considered such a move with the putting forward of fresh alternatives, a delaying tactic aimed at frustrating the mandate of the heads of government.

"That would be both negative and timid. Let us therefore be positive, realistic, and cautious and adopt the limited but flexible approach as reflected in the first school of thought."

Cheltenham pointed to a decline in the proportion of regional food imports supplies by Caribbean sources, from 14.4 per cent in 1980 to 10.3 per cent in 1982. "This represents an area in which we are not helping ourselves as well as we can and should." The minister also urged his counterparts to pay increasing attention to the efficiency with which funds made available to the region were being used.

He said that any proliferation of regional institutions would have to be resisted, given the fact that regional governments were hard pressed to maintain the ones now in existence.

"Not too long ago we thought that the answer to every agricultural problem was to create a new institution, but we have to recognise that the period is over, because many that are in existence we cannot afford to finance," Cheltenham said.

He added that if the pressure on public finances continued, it might very well be that one or might "perish" in the process.

Cheltenham said he was convinced of the need for greater efficiency in the light of difficulties being encountered in the technical assistance funding of the Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and the Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC). He said that in recent years the organisation had not functioned as they were expected to.

BAHAMAS

THREE AMERICANS ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

FL171628 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 17 May 84

[Excerpt] Also in Grand Bahama, hot on the heels of a warning issued by the acting commissioner of police about poaching in Bahamian waters, officers on sea patrol arrested three Americans and have confiscated a large quantity of scale fish and illegal fishing apparatus.

GRENADA

BRITAIN GRANTS SECOND INTEREST-FREE LOAN

FL171659 Bridgetown CANA in English 1555 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 17 (CANA) -- The chairman of Grenada's interim government, Nicholas Brathwaite, yesterday signed an exchange of letters with British High Commissioner Giles Bullard to bring formally into operation a loan agreement with Britain worth 3.8 million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) According to a British statement, the interest-free loan represents the second tranche of British aid to Grenada since last October's political crisis and change of government. In November 1983, Britain announced a grant of E.C. 2.85 million dollars to help with the island's immediate development needs. This grant has already been fully committed.

The loan, which is repayable over 18 years after a seven-year grace period, will be used to finance projects agreed between the Governments of Grenada and the UK. Initial projects are concerned with the power sector, in particular a replacement for a generator at the Queens Park Power Station; the banana industry; and the community development programme. Several other proposals are under consideration. Britain's programme of assistance to the Royal Grenada Police Force, chiefly with training and equipment, will also continue, the statement said.

JAMAICA

POLICE BAN MARCHES; MANLEY: PNP TO ASSEMBLE

FL211650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1619 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 21 (CANA) -- Jamaica police have declared a ban on all marches and demonstrations because of an alleged plot to promote violence. But, the opposition People's National Party (PNP) says it is going ahead with plans for a peaceful assembly of its supporters tomorrow -- the day Prime Minister Edward Seaga is expected to open the budget debate.

Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) announced Sunday night that it had called off a march which it planned for tomorrow in support of government policies, as a result of the police ban. And, the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), which is aligned to the ruling party, also announced the cancellation of a march on Wednesday, Labour Day here -- as part of activities to commemorate the centenary of the birth of its founder, national hero, Sir Alexander Bustamante.

Police announcing the ban, said it was based on information of planned marches and demonstrations here, beginning on May 20, with plans for rioting and looting. "The information gathered indicates that some persons are being organised particularly within one of these demonstrations in Kingston to confront the security forces in a manner designed to lead to rioting, looting of stores, supermarkets, and other business places, and that firebombs will be brought into play at strategic places," the police high command said.

The police was not explicit on who was planning the violence, but warned that "the security forces are being fully mobilised to deal with this situation."

The PNP several weeks ago indicated that it intended to demonstrate at budget time against International Monetary Fund (IMF) inspired government economic policies that have led to a drastic drop in the value of the local dollar since last November and a rise in the cost of living. The party had last month staged a number of peaceful demonstrations.

Last week the PNP announced that Police Commissioner Joe Williams had refused its May 10 application for a march, and that it had asked the police chief to reconsider. The party, in a letter to Williams May 16, said the march and demonstration was in support of its call for an enquiry into recent violence in western Kingston, and stressed that its entire leadership would be deployed throughout the march to ensure that it was orderly and peaceful. It asked the police for cooperation.

Last night, PNP leader Michael Manley accused Commissioner Williams of interfering in politics and announced that his party would assemble, if not march. "[illegible] we do not have permission to march, naturally we will not march because we are not going to break the law. But the law is very clear that we still have the right to assemble in Jamaica and we are going to assemble to express our view about the refused permission to march and I call on you to be there," Manley told the biennial conference of the National Workers Union of which he has just assumed the presidency.

In January the police refused the PNP to hold a march to coincide with the state opening of Parliament after its boycott of the December general elections. But, several thousand party supporters still gathered outside the Parliament building and later marched without police interference, though the security forces presence was heavy.

MANLEY ELECTED NWU PRESIDENT AT UNION CONFERENCE

FL211757 Bridgetown CANA in English 1655 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 21 (CANA) -- Michael Manley, the leader of Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP), is the new president of the National Workers Union (NWU) which is aligned to his party. Manley was elected unopposed Sunday at the union's biennial conference to replace Hilroyd Thompson, the 69-year-old founding member who has retired. The NWU and the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), which is linked to the ruling Jamaica Labour Party, are the two most powerful unions here.

Manley first joined the staff of the NWU in the 1950's as an organiser. When he left in 1972 to become prime minister he was island supervisor -- considered to be the most influential position in the union. Manley was prime minister until October 1980. He returned to the union in 1981 on a part time basis as an adviser and coordinator of relations with a number of international organisations.

In his first presidential speech Manley said the NWU must become "the vanguard in the struggle for workers' participation here" to bring an end to the day when "the worker is nothing more than a hewer of wood and a drawer of water."

AFTERMATH OF GANG VIOLENCE REPORTED

WA221331 Rome IPS in English 16 May 84

[By Fitzroy Nation]

[Text] Kingston, May 16 (IPS) -- At the height of intense gang violence here last week that claimed at least seven lives, police reportedly cornered over 20 of the gunmen responsible for the mayhem. But after a two-hour gunbattle, the gunmen mysteriously melted through the police cordon. It took the security forces half an hour to retrieve a submachine gun left behind. Each attempt was thwarted by heavy gunfire.

Relative peace has now returned to Rema, the impoverished western Kingston community where rival factions of the ruling Jamiaca Labour Party (JLP) carried out a virtual reign of terror May 8 and 9.

But the fallout from the killings, lootings, and arson that enveloped the area is still spreading, almost eclipsing concerns about the Caribbean nation's acute economic crisis. Calls to radio call-in programs indicate widespread public shock and dismay about the issue, and in particular how it has been handled by Prime Minister Edward Seaga. The Jamaican leader was shown on television and in a local newspaper last week drinking beer with the warring factions and declaring that a peace agreement had been reached.

Since 1962 Seaga has been parliamentary representative for western Kingston, an area that includes Tivoli Gardens, Denham town, and other communities adjoining Rema. Newspaper and radio reports said the acts of murder and arson in Rema were committed by men from Tivoli Gardens and Rose Town, another JLP area.

On May 8, the Jamaica Council for Human Rights, joining opposition political parties and the Jamaica Teachers Association (JTA), expressed "great concern" about Seaga's response to the affair. In a press statement, the human rights council said the prime minister's speech to some residents of the area last week did "not contain even an expression of mild concern over the possession and use of sophisticated weaponry by apparently organized groups of his contituents."

The teachers association termed the government's approach to the "frightening occurrence" in western Kingston "casual." "If news reports are correct, it appears that the matter is considered settled now that drinks have been shared," commented the powerful teacher grouping.

Letters and callers to radio talk shows hosted by Radio Jamaica (RJR) and the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC) have also focused on the role of the security forces.

The leader of the opposition People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley, and the opposition-affilitated National Workers Union (NWU) have demanded to know why specially-trained police forces and soldiers were not sent to deal with the situation.

And the human rights council described as "alarming" the police's failure to dispatch members of the mobile reserve and the army to the battle zone and to curfew and cordon off the area.

"Unless there is a prompt and adequate explanation forthcoming from the police high command the public is entitled to conclude that the security forces, who are so frequently guilty of over-reacting, failed to respond adequately because the armed desperados were from Tivoli Gardens," said the human rights council.

A statement issues by Police Commissioner Joseph Williams this afternoon said investigations into the incident were continuing, and statements collected would be passed on to the public prosecutor for action. Commissioner Williams insisted that there was strong police presence in the area during the killings.

Both Williams and National Security and Justice Minister Winston Spaulding have denied reports that AK-47 assault rifles were used by the gunmen. Spaulding, appearing for almost one hour on JBC's "Public Eve" call-in show this afternoon, defended the action of Prime Minister Seaga in visiting Rema to "seek peace." Spaulding said by going there Seaga had exhibited "the role of a courageous and honest leader."

But many of the nagging questions raised by the incident are likely to reamin unanswered, commentators say.

Writing in THE GLEANER today, columnist Carl Stone, a lecturer at the regional University of the West Indies (UWI), noted that the Rema incidents had left elements of the police in "serious fear." Where do these weapons come from? Where do these people get so much ammunition to be able to engage in rapid fire for prolonged periods without running out of bullets," asked Stone. "The country has been shocked at the way our prime minister has handled this Rema massacre as if it were a stone throwing incident," added THE GLEANER columnist.

The Rema trouble apparently resulted from efforts by persons from Rema, a traditional JLP stronghold, to break ranks and join forces with nearby Arnett Gardens (concrete jungle) whose residents are PNP sympathizers. Gunmen are reported to have raided homes in Rema demanding to know "where are the rats?"

Politically-inspired gun violence has been a feature of Jamaican life for some 15 years now, especially in the poor communities of this capital where divisions along party lines run deep. Politicians from both major political parties use their control over jobs and housing to secure allegiance. Victory at the polls brings with it the power to determine allocation of these scare benefits.

Against this background the specter of gun-toting thugs acting as muscle men for political parties is likely to haunt this island for years to come, observers believe.

BRIEFS

REPRESENTATIVE TO UN -- Kingston, Jamaica, May 18 (CANA) -- The government has name Lloyd Barnett to succeed Sir Egerton Richardson as Jamaica's permanent representative to the United Nations when the diplomat's posting ends on May 15. Barnett is currently director of the political division in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. He had held diplomatic posts at the U.S. Mission in New York. Barnett assumes work officially next week. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2213 GMT 18 May 84 FL]

DLM ASKS CARIBBEAN FOR ELECTION ASSISTANCE

FL181320 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 9 May 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Democratic Labour Movement in Guyana has called on Caricom Governments to assist them in removing "the dictatorship" of President Forbes Burnham through free and fair elections.

Mr Paul Tennassee, president of the DLM said in Barbados yesterday that Caricom Governments can assist the struggle of the Guyanese people by helping in the supervision of the next general elections scheduled for 1985. They should also condemn the erosion of human rights in Guyana at international bodies such as the United Nations, he said.

He said: "the Guyanese people are begging their Caricom neighbours for help. If Guyana were to be isolated on an issue of principle -- free and fair elections -- the dictatorship could not last.

"If you, who are our people, can't help us, how then can we go outside of the Caribbean and ask for help."

Mr Tennassee was recently detained in Guyana for allegedly importing $40 (Guyana) into Guyana. He was blindfolded, interrogated and subsequently imprisoned, he said. He went before the courts 10 times he said, and was finally released after being fined $1,250 (Guyana) last week.

He said that he was only released after what he termed "international pressure." He also said the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) had made it quite clear to him that he should leave Guyana for good.

Mr. Tennassee said that while both the ruling PNC and the Opposition People's Progressive Party got massive support from communist countries including Russia and Cuba, Western Democratic countries were not giving democratic parties in Guyana support.

He said his current tour of the Caribbean was aimed at soliciting support from Heads of State, political parties, the media and trade unions.

He said the United States was afraid of Cheddi Jagan..."what we want them and the Caribbean countries to know is that they should not be afraid if the PNC goes. The alternative is not Jagan. There are other more popular movements in Guyana."

He described his party as the only non-communist, democratic movement in Guyana and said they had introduced a new dimension into Guyanese politics.